



COUNTY BOROUGH OF NEWPORT

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year

1965



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COUNTY BOROUGH OF NEWPORT

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman:

Alderman T.F. MOONEY, J.P.

Deputy Chairman:

Alderman MRS. M.J. DUNN

Members:

THE MAYOR

Alderman A.E. WILLS, J.P.

" R. POOK

Councillor C.A. STONE

" C.L. TUCKER

" F.H.L. KEMP

" D. TURNBULL

Councillor R.K. WILLIAMS

" R.C. LLOYD

" F. BRACE

DR. D. JOHN

DR. H.G.C. PAYNE

MENTAL HEALTH SUB-COMMITTEE

Chairman:

Alderman T.F. MOONEY, J.P.

Deputy Chairman:

Alderman MRS. M.J. DUNN

Members:

THE MAYOR

Alderman A.E. WILLS, J.P.

Councillor C.A. STONE

" R.K. WILLIAMS

" C.L. TUCKER

" F. BRACE

DR. D. JOHN

DR. H.G.C. PAYNE

DR. T.S. DAVIES

DR. J.M. HUGHES

HOUSING COMMITTEE

Chairman:

Alderman R.S. TYACK

Deputy Chairman:

Alderman F. G. HOPTON

Members:

THE MAYOR

Alderman A.F. DOLMAN

Councillor P. JONES

" S.T. MILLER

" S.M. WATSON, B.E.M.

Councillor F.A. EDWARDS

" P.G. SLATER

" MRS. E.M. BOSLEY

" H.W. CLARK

" A.E. NEWHOUSE

STAFF

Medical Officer of Health:
W.B. CLARK, M.B.,CH.B.,D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health:
JOHN SLEIGH, M.B.,CH.B.,D.P.H. (To 31.3.65)

T.J. STAMPS M.B.,B.CH.,D.C.H.,D.P.H.,D.Obst.R.C.O.G. (FROM 1.4.65)

Assistant Medical Officers of Health:

GWYNETH M. DANIEL M.B., B.S.,
M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.(To 3.10.65)
R.M. BROWN, M.B.,CH.B.,D.P.H.
MARY PARRY JONES, M.R.C.S, L.R.C.P.,
D.P.H.
GARETH CROMPTON, M.B.,B.CH.,D.P.H.,
D.Obst.R.C.O.G. (APPOINTED 3.5.65)

T.J. STAMPS, M.B., B.CH.,D.C.H., D.Obst.
R.C.O.G., D.P.H. (To 31.3.65)
M.S. MATHARU, L.R.C.P. & S. (I)
ANNE G. THOMAS, M.B., B.CH., D.Obst.
R.C.O.G. (PART TIME)

Chief Public Health Inspector:
R.G. COSLETT, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I. 1,2,3,4.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:
T.W. HARRY, CERT, R.S.H. AND P.H.I. JOINT BOARD 1,2.

Public Health Inspectors:

C.R.PEPPERELL, CERT. R.S.H., AND
P.H.I. JOINT BOARD 1.
G.J. RICHARDS, CERT. R.S.H., AND
P.H.I. JOINT BOARD 1,2.
ARTHUR BEVAN, CERT. R.S.H., AND
P.H.I. JOINT BOARD 1.
A.W.G. BRYON, CERT. R.S.H. AND
P.H.I. JOINT BOARD 1,2
(RESIGNED 18TH MAY, 1965)

G.H. LAVENDER, CERT. R.S.H. AND
P.H.I. JOINT BOARD
P.G. BEBB, CERT.R.S.H. AND P.H.I.
JOINT BOARD 1. (RESIGNED 27TH JUNE 1965
RE-APPOINTED 31ST AUGUST, 1965)
J.B. WILLIAMS, CERT. R.S.H., AND P.H.I.
JOINT BOARD 1.
J.A. DANIEL, CERT. R.S.H., AND P.H.I.
JOINT BOARD 1.

Student Public Health Inspectors:

J.H. WILKINS
J.E.N. SMITH

M.C. ANDERSON
C.R. STREETER (FROM SEPTEMBER 1965)

1. Meat and other Foods Certificate, Royal Society of Health.
2. Diploma in Smoke Inspection, Royal Society of Health.
3. Certificate in Sanitary Science, Royal Society of Health.
4. Final Examination in Estate Management, Institute of Housing.
5. Higher National Certificate, Institute of Builders.
6. Licentiate Diploma, Institute of Builders.

Superintendent Health Visitor:

TERESA M. INNS, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Health Visitors:

MARGARET P. (WAKEFIELD MURRAY) S.R.N.,
S.C.M., N.N.E.B., H.V.
DOROTHY M. HARRIS, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
L. MARY EDWARDS, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
GWYNNE M. TITLEY, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.,
H.V.
IRIS C. LEWIS, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N., H.V.
GLADYS M. BAKARR, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
ELIZABETH EVANS, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
LILLIAN G. HARRIS, S.R.N., H.V.
ELIZABETH LEVESCONTE, S.R.N., H.V.
WINIFRED G. HUMPHREYS, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
SYLVIA I. HERRITS, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
CHRISTINE M. MOUNTAIN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
HILDA M. YOUNG, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
CATHERINE REES, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
CHRISTINE J. MITCHEM, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
VALERIE M.M. THOMAS, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
(APPOINTED 24TH JULY, 1965)

R. CHERRIE GIBBON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
(QUALIFIED 23RD JULY, 1965)
HILDA A. FORD, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
FLORENCE E. ROSSITER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
DOREEN E. SWAIN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
EDNA M. MORGAN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
LILLY S. WHYTE, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
MARGARET E. WALL, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
A. CORONA EVANS, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
ELIZABETH E. THOMAS, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
MARY M. PHILLIPS, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
MARY A. WEEKS, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
BETTY J. LEWIS, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
EDNA M. BOWMAN, S.R.N.
ELIZABETH M.S. HARRIS, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
(APPOINTED 2ND AUGUST, 1965)
BARBARA A KERR, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
(QUALIFIED 23RD JULY, 1965)

Tuberculosis Visitor:

MARY E. SALT, S.R.N.

Student Health Visitors:

MARGARET L. JOHNS, S.R.N., C.M.B. (PART I) BERYL I. PARTRIDGE S.R.N., S.C.M.
(APPOINTED 5TH OCTOBER, 1965) (APPOINTED 5TH OCTOBER, 1965)

Non-Medical Supervisors of Midwives:

NANCY D. CARTER, S.R.N., S.C.M.
DOROTHY M. DAW, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Midwives:

MARY GLYNN, S.R.N., S.C.M. BERYL WILSON, S.R.N., S.C.M.
HILDA ATWELL, S.R.N., S.C.M. (APPOINTED 14TH JUNE 1965)
DORIS E. YENDLE, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N. UNA HALE, S.R.N., S.C.M. (RESIGNED 9TH JUNE 1965)
MARGERY G.M. BENNETT, S.R.N., S.C.M. JOAN JAMES, S.R.N., S.C.M. (RESIGNED 5TH JUNE 1965)
MARJORIE E. FOSTER, S.C.M. MARGARET M. COWEN, S.R.N., S.C.M.
(RETIRED 31ST JULY, 1965) ALICE M. LENG, S.R.N., S.C.M.
ELLEN P. MUGFORD JONES, S.R.N., S.C.M. LYDIA M THEOBALD (SMITH), S.R.N., S.C.M.
BRIDGET, T. LOGAN, S.R.N., S.C.M. (RESIGNED 30TH JUNE, 1965)
HELEN GILES, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. ANGELA E. WOODRUFF, S.R.N., S.C.M.
JEAN PERRETT, S.R.N., S.C.M. (APPOINTED 1ST NOVEMBER, 1965)

Superintendent Home Nurse:

JESSICA M. SIMMONDS S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.

Deputy Superintendent

MABEL EMERY S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.

(APPOINTED AS DEPUTY 1ST DECEMBER 1965)

Home Nurses:

MURIEL E. WILTSHIRE, S.R.N., S.C.M.

EDITH M.B. AMOS, S.R.N.

EDNA M. TANNER, S.R.N.

DOROTHY V. BATEMAN, S.R.N.

JEAN MORRIS, S.R.N.

SHEILA M. COLLINS, S.R.N., S.C.M.

MURIEL J. THOMAS, S.E.A.N.

KATHLEEN SNELL, S.R.N.

ANNIE CHESTERMAN, S.R.N., S.C.M.

MARY GRIPAPOS, S.R.N.

ELUNID O. VOKES, S.R.N.

MARY M. WILLIAMS, S.R.N., Q.N.

DORITA M. WILSON, S.R.N.

DOROTHY M. WILLIAMS, S.R.N.

MARY M. DOLAN, S.R.N., S.C.M.

ANNIE. T. TAMPLIN, S.R.N., Q.N.

JOANNA MANLEY, S.E.A.N.

ETHEL M. SEARLES, S.R.N.

LAURA M. LEWIS, S.R.N.

VALERIE M. PEARCE, S.R.N.

JOYCE D. FITZPATRICK, S.R.N.

CONNIE HURFORD, S.R.N.

AVRIL D. SULLY, S.R.N. (RESIGNED 22ND JUNE 1965)

MARGARET E. BISHOP, S.R.N., C.M.B. PART I

M. ANN INGRAM S.R.N.

KATE JANIAO, S.R.N., Q.N.

BARBARA W. KITSON, S.R.N.

COLETTE M. MARSON, S.R.N. (TERMINATED 8TH
MAY, 1965)

ANNA MATTHEWS, S.R.N., C.M.B. PART I

Home Help Organiser:

SYBIL THOMPSON

Mental Welfare Officers:

S.H. BOYD

D. MITCHELL, R.M.N. (APPOINTED 9TH AUGUST
1965)

S.V. RICHARDSON, S.R.N., R.M.N.

JOY E. CUMMIN, S.R.N., S.C.M., DIP.SOC.Sc.

PAULINE E. HUGHES B.Soc.Sc. (Hons)
(APPOINTED 2ND AUGUST, 1965)

Training School Superintendent:

HILDA B. WADE, DIP.N.A.M.H., MGT. MORRIS DIP.

Supervisor:

OLIVE A. SLOAN, DIP.N.A.M.H., MGT. MORRIS DIP.

Assistant Supervisors:

EMILY E. WALDEN, DIP. N.A.M.H.

KAREN E. EVANS, CERT. DOM. SC.

EDNA M. DURBIN, DIP. N.A.M.H.

ANNE-MARRIE M. DEV. GRAHAM

HILARY M. HAWKINS N.N.E.B.

(APPOINTED 1ST SEPTEMBER 1965)

VALERIE M. STEWART

SANDRA EVANS DIP.N.A.M.H.

LILIAN T.M. FENNELL, N.N.E.B.

(APPOINTED 5TH JANUARY, 1965)

Male Instructor:

G.B. EVANS (TO 3RD JANUARY, 1965)

D.M.G. LEWIS (APPOINTED 4TH JANUARY, 1965)

Sheltered Workshop Superintendent:

G.B. EVANS (APPOINTED 4TH JANUARY 1965)

Female Assistant Supervisor:

PHYLLIS COUNDELY (APPOINTED 4TH JANUARY 1965)

Physiotherapist:

MARGARET E. WOODSON, M.C.S.P.

VISITING STAFF

Chest Physician:

M.I. JACKSON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Ophthalmic Surgeon:

N.K. BARBER, M.B., CH.B., F.R.F.P.&S., D.O.M.S.

Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeons:

D.B. SUTTON, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S., D.L.O.

J.L.D. WILLIAMS, M.D., F.R.C.S.

Gynaecologist:

E.A. WILLIAMS, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S., M.R.C.O.G.

Psychiatrist:

D.F.V. JOHNSTON, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch.

Psychologist:

H.O. WILLIAMS, B.A.B.Ed.

Social Workers:

RACHEL E. LEWIS, Dip.Soc. Sc.,

GWYNETH M. RHYS, Dip.Soc., Sc.

(RESIGNED 30TH SEPTEMBER 1965)

ELIZABETH A KINDRED (APPOINTED

1ST OCTOBER 1965)

Orthopaedic Clinic Nurse:

EILUNED PRINCE, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Physiotherapist:

JUNE B.J. JONES, M.C.S.P.

Public Analyst:

G.V. JAMES M.B.E., M.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.I.C.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND CLERICAL STAFF

Principal Administrative Assistant

A.J. ROWE

Senior Administrative Assistant

K.J. WHITCUTT

Administrative Assistants:

H.F. DAVIES

A.G. REECE

R. LEWIS

(APPOINTED 22ND FEBRUARY 1965)

Clerks:

PATRICIA L. BELCHER (RESIGNED 8TH OCTOBER 1965)

PAMELA E. BETTS (RESIGNED 6TH OCTOBER 1965)

BERTHA CABLE (RETIRED ON MEDICAL GROUNDS 1ST MARCH 1965)

PATRICIA A. COLEMAN (APPOINTED 11TH OCTOBER 1965)

KATHLEEN G. DAY

PATRICIA E.A. GILLARD

W.R. GREENHILL

F. GREENLEAF

CAROLYN HAINES

MARGARET G. HALL (RESIGNED 28TH FEBRUARY 1965)

WINIFRED E.M. HARRIS

MARILYN JONES (APPOINTED 13TH SEPTEMBER 1965)

SONIA M.M. MCCARTHY

FREDA K. MEREDITH (RESIGNED 7TH NOVEMBER 1965)

C. NORMA MILLARD (APPOINTED 8TH NOVEMBER 1965)

SIÂN L. MORGAN

CHRISTINE A. PAYNE (RESIGNED 30TH APRIL 1965)

C. ANN PHILLIPS (APPOINTED 10TH FEBRUARY 1965)

BEATRICE M. PIERCE

BEATRICE ROSSER

F. ELIZABETH ROSSER (RESIGNED 5TH DECEMBER 1965)

BARBARA SMITH (APPOINTED 1ST MARCH 1965)

C.R. STREETER (TRANSFERRED TO PUPIL PUBLIC

HEALTH INSPECTOR, SEPTEMBER 1965)

A.D. WILLIAMS

DAVID R. WILLIAMS (APPOINTED 13TH SEPTEMBER 1965)

MABEL WILLIAMS

Slaughterhouse Superintendent

W.C. PRICE

General Assistant:

A.G. TONGE

INTRODUCTION

To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report for the year 1965.

CAPITAL PROGRAMME FOR THE 5 YEARS 1965/66 - 1969/70

During this quinquennial period the Health Committee propose to construct three purpose built Health Clinics at Eveswell, Ringland and Bettws. However, consultations are taking place with the Monmouthshire and Newport Executive Council and the General Practitioners regarding the suggestion that Health Centre facilities should be provided on the Bettws Estate and it may well be that a request will be forthcoming from the Executive Council for these facilities to be provided and should this be so, the Health Committee will give serious consideration to amending the plans for a Health Clinic at Bettws so as to provide premises in which full Health Centre facilities will be provided. In addition, a small residential home for Mentally Handicapped persons over the age of 16 years is included in the Capital Programme as also is the adaptation of the old Occupation Centre at Argyle Street into a Sheltered Workshop for the Mentally Handicapped.

A feature of the proposed new Health Clinic at Eveswell will be the provision of a Day Centre for the physically handicapped child under 5 years of age. A small swimming pool will be included in the premises, thus enabling both hydrotherapy and physiotherapy treatments to be given at one centre.

MATERNITY SERVICES

The Local Maternity Liaison Committee continues to meet and discuss arrangements for the Maternity Services within the area. All applications for hospital confinement still have to be made to the Central Booking Agency which has functioned very satisfactorily since its inception last year.

The formation of a flying squad, reference to which was made in last year's Report, has now been accomplished. All transport for this service is provided by the Newport Ambulance Service and although R/T sets have not yet been fitted to the ambulances, this does not seem to have affected adversely the operation of the service in any way whatsoever.

The Local Maternity Liaison Committee discussed on several occasions the provision of blood plasma and resuscitation sets to General Practitioners. In the opinion of the Committee it was essential that in rural or semi-rural areas General Practitioners should have immediate access to plasma for use in the interval between the need arising and arrival of the flying squad - therefore, it would be essential for General Practitioners in such areas where access to hospitals is difficult, to be supplied with blood plasma and equipment. After representations had been made by the Committee to the Welsh Hospital Board regarding the availability of intravenous liquids to General Practitioners, the Board stated that it had been informed that General Practitioners could prescribe for such liquids on form EC10. However, the Board appreciated that General Practitioners would like intravenous liquids to be available in their emergency maternity bags in particular and that under existing arrangements they would find it difficult to have it available readily. The Board, it appears, have been given to understand that a possibility of a simpler method of supplying intravenous liquids was being investigated and that when further information was to hand a communication would be sent to the Maternity Liaison Committee.

CYTOLOGY SERVICE

The Authority continued to co-operate with the hospital at which facilities for the screening of all women at risk have been available since February, 1964. Smears

are taken at two sessions which are held weekly in local Authority's Clinics and forwarded to the hospital laboratory for examination.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

The extension of the "Group Home" Scheme whereby mental hospital patients no longer in need of hospital treatment are accommodated in normal four-bedroomed Council houses in Newport, continued and an additional Home was opened during the year and another Home will be ready for occupation early in 1966. Provision will be made each year in the Committee's estimates for additional Homes as and when necessary.

In addition to the "Group Homes" Scheme, the small Residential Home for Mentally Handicapped children under 16 years of age is now occupied and it is hoped that the Residential Home for Mentally Handicapped persons over 16 years of age will be ready for occupation late in 1966.

DAY CENTRE AND SOCIAL CLUB

The Day Centre and Social Club continues to be held at St. Julian's Parish Hall which is used as a Health Clinic. The membership of the Club has been maintained and the social evening well patronised.

SHELTERED WORKSHOP.

In April of this year the premises in Argyle Street formerly used as an Occupation Centre, were opened as a Workshop to provide sheltered employment and further training for adults; and for adolescents who, on reaching school leaving age, cease to be the responsibility of the Education Authority under the provision of Section 57 of the Education Act, 1944.

The premises will accommodate 20 persons in addition to the Superintendent and Assistant Supervisor.

Each Mentally Handicapped person attending the Workshop will be provided with free meals and transport and ten shillings per week pocket money. These conditions will be reviewed in the light of experience.

Training a Mentally Handicapped person to become self-conscious is a slow process and the progress of such persons is very much slower than that which would be by the physically handicapped. Nevertheless, I am satisfied with the progress which has been made in the short time that the Workshops have been functioning. Under the supervision of the Superintendent and Assistant Supervisor the laundry section has coped with all the laundry required by the Health Department and from April, 1966, will meet the requirements of the Education Department in so far as the nursery schools are concerned. With regard to the woodwork section, I am of the opinion that it is better to concentrate on the production of a finished article in preference to assembling and disassembling articles, although in time the latter may have to be resorted to in respect of certain individuals. As will be appreciated concentrating on producing a finished article is, in the circumstances, a very slow process having regard to the limitations of the trainees concerned, but once having aroused the interest of the trainees, perseverance in this approach is in their interest. Many articles have been produced already including desks, cupboards, tables etc., for various sections of the Health Department. With the

co-operation of the Education Department and the Borough Architect's Department the Language booths for the Language Laboratory to be established at the Newport High School were manufactured at the Sheltered Workshop and I am agreeably surprised at the efforts by the trainees and staff despite unforeseen difficulties which arise.

YELLOW FEVER VACCINATION CENTRE

Since April, 1965, Newport has been designated as a Yellow Fever Vaccination Centre. Persons requiring vaccination before proceeding abroad and living in or around Newport, can now have their vaccination at the Newport Health Department instead of having to proceed to Cardiff.

PROBLEM FAMILIES

At the Meeting on the 21st October 1964 (Minute 79) proposals were adopted for initiating a scheme for dealing with 'problem families' by increasing the establishment of Health Visitors/School Nurses by 3, granting car allowances and authorising the appointment of the equivalent of 10 full-time Domestic Helps for this specific task. The additional Administrative Assistant appointed to administer this scheme commenced duty on the 22nd February 1965 and initial efforts were directed at assessing the extent of the problem and collating the information submitted by the Health Visitors, who, with their intimate knowledge of their districts were able to indicate those families who were already considered eligible for the designation 'chronic problem family' and those who were 'border-line' and, therefore, 'at risk'.

It is perhaps worth noting that at this original assessment of the problem a total of 204 families were considered to be 'problem families' and of these 122 were already designated as 'chronic' and requiring intensive surveillance. To illustrate the extent of the problem even further it is worth commenting that of the 122 families so designated 74 were resident in the West side of the Town and 48 in the East Side of the Town.

In order that the problem could be tackled in a way which would ensure that the main effort in this attempt at social rehabilitation could be directed where there was the greatest need it was decided that a period of intensive surveillance would be initiated in respect of the 'chronic' families only but the remaining families would not be completely ignored as they would still be the subject of periodic visits by the District Health Visitor. Furthermore, in view of the incidence of these families within the Borough, allocation for visiting purposes was proceeded with on the basis of 4 to 5 cases to each Health Visitor and this was facilitated by the increased mobility which accrued from the granting of car allowances.

This is the Scheme which was introduced on the 1st April 1965 and which is currently being implemented.

It was not anticipated that any marked improvement could be brought about in the social standing of these families in the short-term nor for that matter was it considered that the extent of the problem having once been gauged would remain fixed permanently. Nevertheless, it is worth commenting that on the 31st October 1965 the total number of families assessed as 'chronic' was 128 and this figure varied only slightly from that of the original assessment. The most interesting observation that can be offered on the relationship between the two figures is that very little movement occurs among 'problem families' in terms of emigration or immigration but there is a limited degree of

movement within the Borough so that such families are seldom lost to the Department.

In order that the extent of the problem currently being dealt with can be illustrated more vividly, the position as it existed on the 31st October, 1965, is indicated in respect of two facets of the problem.

1. The Incidence of 'Chronic' Problem Families by Size of Family.
2. The Incidence of 'Chronic' Problem Families by Nature of Domestic Problem.

In doing so, the information given may help to dispel a popularly held notion that 'problem families' are located in 2 or 3 areas of the Town whereas in fact all areas, with the exception perhaps of the Ridgeway/Glasllwch/Gaer Area have a share to a lesser or greater extent in this social burden.

The relevant information is shown on pages 17, 18, 19 and 20.

PROGRESS OF FAMILIES UNDER SUPERVISION.

Of the 128 families which have been the subject of intensive surveillance the figures submitted hereunder serve to indicate the degree of progress which had been achieved at the end of a period of 7 months supervision.

Improved	..	24
No Change	..	99
Deteriorated	..	<u>5</u>
		<u>128</u>

As mentioned in the preamble to this Report it was not anticipated that all the problems associated with these families would be overcome in a period of months, nevertheless, it is gratifying to note that 24 families were considered to have improved already under a regime of intensive surveillance.

With reference to the 5 cases shown as having deteriorated the fault can be attributed to parental irresponsibility or an intensification in parental discord or a refusal to accept supportive therapy. In spite of this, supervision of these families will still be maintained in the hope that reason will ultimately prevail but in any case the interests of the children who are 'at risk' are being safeguarded and this is the prime purpose of the Scheme.

CO-ORDINATION.

In any scheme of this nature one of the essential requirements is that of effecting a close liaison with those bodies, both statutory and voluntary, who share an interest in this work. It would be appropriate at this stage to acknowledge the willingness with which these bodies are prepared to co-operate to assist those families which are in need of their services. Needless to say, in many cases, the families concerned are the subject of mutual interest to many departments of the Authority and to certain statutory and voluntary bodies - this is particularly true in relation to the Housing Department, Children's Department, National Assistance Board and the N.S.P.C.C.

The extent of co-ordination is illustrated by the statistical table displayed hereunder.

Depts. of the Authority, Statutory or Voluntary Bodies approached	No. of Cases Dealt With	No. of Enquiries or Referrals Dealt with
<u>Public Health Department</u>		
(Public Health Inspectorate	6	6
(Home Help Section	4	5
(Mental Welfare Section	10	11
Family Doctors	7	9
Hospital Services	7	8
Housing Department	70	128
Children's Department	52	115
Education Department	39	57
Welfare Department	7	10
Treasurer's Department	5	8
N.S.P.C.C.	30	46
N.A.B.	25	34
Ministry of Pensions	1	1
Electricity Board	5	14
Gas Board	3	4
County Court Office	4	5
Magistrates Clerk's Office	1	2
Probation Office	10	19
S.S.A.F.A.	4	4
W.V.S.	3	5
Red Cross	4	4
D.P.A.S.	1	3
Prison Welfare Service	2	3
Missions to Seamen	1	1
Total No. of Enquiries/Referrals	-	495

Total of cases is not assessable since any one case might appear in relation to several departments.

CO-ORDINATING PANEL.

Meetings of the Co-ordinating Panel were maintained during the period covered by this report and were well attended on every occasion. The extent of co-ordinating which has been achieved through personal contact at fully representative meetings of the Panel may be gauged from the figures set out in the statistical tables below:-

Month	No. of Cases discussed	Duration of Meeting
April	46	5 Hours
May	47	6 "
June	53	5½ "
July	61	6 "
September	58	6 "
October	57	6½ "
	322	35 Hours

The Panel does not meet during the month of august but should there be an urgent need to deal with a specific problem then liaison between the departments or other bodies concerned with the case would be effected by convening a special case conference.

SPECIAL CASE CONFERENCES.

There have been several instances when problems have arisen concerning certain families which could not adequately be dealt with by the Co-ordinating Panel because of the complexity of the problem or else families have been confronted with a 'crisis' which necessitated urgent discussion by those closely concerned with the case in order that an appropriate solution to the problem could be arrived at. During the past 7 months 'case conferences' were convened to deal with 6 families and in addition 4 cases were the subject of special discussion because they were applicants for Corporation tenancies and were considered on an initial assessment by the Housing Department as 'bad risks' as potential tenants.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICES.

On the 1st April 1965, 3 families who could be classified as 'chronic problem families' were already receiving support through the Domestic Help Service and in addition 2 other families were receiving limited support in their homes through the agency of the Home Help Service because of entitlement on the grounds of the mother's ill-health.

It has not yet been necessary to implement the Domestic Help Service to the amount authorised, in fact, implementation had taken place to a limited degree only and it is difficult at this stage to forecast the extent of help in this field which will need to be granted in the future. From experience gained so far, demand is frequently precipitated at short notice because of a domestic crisis. It cannot be doubted that this Service has already made a valuable contribution to the Scheme now being implemented and this is due in the main to the personal qualities of the domestic helps currently employed and the flexibility of the service generally. The normal practice has been to recruit ladies as domestic helps when their services are required, this has not always been easy to achieve for generally speaking there is a reluctance to undertake this type of employment. Additionally, when offers of service are received the applicants have to be 'screened' to ensure that they possess the personal qualities demanded of them by this form of social work.

The information submitted hereunder will serve to illustrate the extent of the Domestic Help Service in its application since 1/4/65.

(a) No. of Domestic Helps currently employed	=	5
(b) No. of Cases who have received domestic help during the period 1/4/65 to 31/10/65	=	10
(c) No. of Cases receiving domestic assistance at present ...	=	6
(d) No. of hours allocated to individual families at the present time:-		
At the maximum	=	37 Hours per week.
At the minimum	=	8 Hours per week.
(e) Total No. of hours allocated during the Period 1/4/65 to 31/10/65 ...	=	2,476½ Hours.

VISITING.

In addition to the visits undertaken by the Health Visitors, a number of domiciliary visits were undertaken by myself or my Deputy to families who were in imminent danger of eviction or where there existed a social problem of some magnitude which required an immediate and positive solution - 16 such visits were undertaken.

POSITIVE ACHIEVEMENTS RESULTING FROM THE INAUGURATION OF THE SCHEME

It is pleasing to note that several families have been assisted since the inauguration of the Scheme and in order that the measure of success attained can be more easily gauged a brief summary is submitted hereunder which shows (1) the size of the family concerned, (2) the nature of the domestic problem, (3) the manner in which the problem was dealt with and (4) the result of the measures initiated.

<u>Size of Family</u>	<u>Nature of Problem</u>	<u>How problem was dealt with</u>	<u>Result</u>
Widow and 7 Children	Inadequacy of mother to keep her home and her family together as a unit.	Intensive visiting by H.V. Additional support by Child Care Officer, Domestic Help.	Family being contained.
Husband, Wife, 3 Children.	Rent-arrears - eviction imminent. Poor household management	Intensive visiting by H.V. Domiciliary visit by D.M.O.H.	Husband prompted to work regularly. Eviction averted. An improvement in domestic standards.
Husband, Wife 4 children	Rent arrears - eviction imminent	Intervention by M.O.H. and subsequent domiciliary visits. Financial loan arranged.	Eviction averted.
Husband, Wife, 3 Children	Father workshy, Parents inadequate, New-born infant 'at risk'	Intensive visiting by H.V. Domestic Help support. Domiciliary visit by D.M.O.H.	Baby improving. Father working. Family being contained.
Husband, Wife 2 Children	Rent arrears - eviction imminent	Financial assistance arranged as a co-ordinated effort between Children's Dept. (loan) Housing Department (Negotiated a grant from Forces Aid Society) and N.A.B. (loan)	Eviction averted.
Husband, Wife 3 Children	Deteriorating rent account due to fact that income was reduced because husband had to stay home to look after his invalid wife who was also pregnant.	Intensive visiting by H.V. Domestic Help support. Financial assistance by N.A.B.	Father enabled to resume work on normal shift basis.

<u>Size of Family</u>	<u>Nature of Problem</u>	<u>How problem was dealt with</u>	<u>Result</u>
Husband, Wife, 1 Child	Marital discord - separation imminent	Domiciliary Visit by D.M.O.H. and subsequent interviews with both husband and wife	Reconciliation effected.
Husband, Wife, 2 Children	Inadequate mother. New-born infant 'at risk'. Father in prison at time.	Intensive visiting by H.V. Domestic Help	Child was very ill but is now thriving. Improvement in Domestic management. Father now in re- gular employment.
Husband, Wife, 3 Children	Inadequate parents.	Support by H.V. and Mental Welfare Officer. Domestic Help.	Children returned home from 'care'. Marked improvement in home conditions.
Man and 3 Children	Mother deserted. Danger of eviction because father was unable to work and financial difficulties were accruing	Intensive visiting by H.V. Domestic Help	Family being con- tained. Father able to resume normal employment. Eviction averted.

Other forms of assistance have been rendered to many of the families retained under surveillance. In this direction, I should like to acknowledge the assistance given by the Housing Department, Welfare Department, Children's Department, the W.V.S. and the British Red Cross Society in arranging for the supply and often the distribution of many items of furniture, bedding and personal clothing whilst the financial assistance rendered by the Children's Department, the N.A.B. and the Discharged Prisoners Aid Society in dealing with certain families has contributed effectively to the aims and achievements of the Scheme currently being administered.

With reference to what may be described as the 'pre-problem' family there is often a need of help, guidance and advice especially where housing is concerned and the assistance of the Housing Department in this respect is appreciated.

Additionally, it is worth noting that the opportunities afforded to the Health Visitors in ascertaining the minor symptoms of family problems are unique.

CONCLUSION.

Problem Families, (or perhaps a better term would be Family Problems) fall broadly into two groups, the chronic, or 'hard core' problem family and the acute, where a normally well adjusted family undergo stress or strains which lead to the symptoms tabulated above. It is of great importance to distinguish between these two groups, because the management of the presenting problem (which is usually a symptom of the underlying disturbance) must be modified according to the basic structure of the family with the problem. As a simple example of this, the expedient of grants in kind or cash very often leads, with the chronic problem family, to the further depression of

the family since the pattern of behaviour in these families is to realise all their assets as soon as possible, often as a means to involving themselves in hire purchase commitments which further increase their financial liabilities, whereas with the acute family problem, a loan or grant can be the means of preventing a further deterioration of the situation.

The efforts of the Family Problems Section outlined above are aimed at categorising not only the type of problem with which the Medical Officer of Health is presented but also the designation of the family at the time of dealing with the presenting problem - in short, an attempt to look deeper into the origins of, and factors involved in, any family problem. I would not claim that this has been done with any degree of completeness - there must be many families with problems who have not come to notice - but within a short time I should be able to present an assessment of future needs in the expansion of the service. Suffice is to say that I feel quite strongly that the success of our efforts depend upon the co-ordination and co-operation of other departments and it is a credit to the Administrative Assistant that this has been achieved with so little serious misunderstanding.

I should like to express my appreciation of the interest shown in some of our problem situations by members of the Council and my consciousness of the goodwill of individual councillors in helping some of the unfortunate people concerned.

Survey at 31/10/65.

INCIDENCE OF PROBLEM FAMILIES - BY SIZE OF FAMILY

NEWPORT - WEST

Location	W +	W +	W +	W +	W +	M +	M +	M +	WID +	WID +	WID +	MW +	MW +	MW +	GP's +	HW +	HW +	HW +	HW +	HW +	HW +	HW +	HW +	HW +	HW +	HW +	Total
District A																											
Crindau/Malpas/Bettws																											
A1 Malpas							1												1			1					3
A2 Malpas																											-
A3 Crindau									1							2	3		4	1	1		1				13
A4 Bettws		1																									2
A5 Bettws			1															3	1						1		5
District B																											
Ridgeway/Glasllwch/Gaer																											-
B1 Risca Road/Alt-yr-yn																											-
B2 Glasllwch/Gaer																											-
B3 Gaer Estate																											-
District C																											
Maesglas/Baneswell/ Commercial Road/Pill																											
C1 Maesglas		1																									8
C2 Alexandra Road				1	2	1							1			2	3	1		1		2					14
C3 Commercial Road	1	1										1				2	1	1		1							8
C4 Baneswell	1		1			1										1		5							1		10
C5 Old Town Dock	2		1									2										1					6
Carried Forward	4	3	3	1	2	2	1	-	1	-	-	1	3	-	-	7	9	12	7	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	69

Symbol Interpretation

W = Women unmarried, divorced, separated or deserted by husband.

M = Man only - Wife deceased deserted or divorced.

MW = Man & Woman co-habiting.

GP's = Grandparents.

HW = Husband and Wife.

WID = Widow.

Symbol Interpretation

W = Women unmarried, divorced, separated or deserted by husband.

M = Man only - Wife deceased deserted or divorced.

MW = Man & Woman co-habiting.

GP's = Grandparents.

HW = Husband and Wife.

WID = Widow.

INCIDENCE OF PROBLEM FAMILIES - BY SIZE OF FAMILY

NEWPORT - EAST

Location	W +	W +	W +	W +	W +	W +	M +	M +	M +	WID +	WID +	WID +	MW +	MW +	MW +	MW +	GP's +	HW +	HW +	HW +	HW +	HW +	HW +	HW +	HW +	HW +	HW +	HW +	Total
District D Caerleon Rd/St.Julians/ Christchurch Road	1	2	3	4	6	10	2	3	4	2	5	7	1	2	3	4	3	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
D1 Caerleon Road																	1										1		2
D2 St. Julians																													-
D3 Christchurch Road																			1		1	1							3
District E Church Road/Maindee/Llis.																													
E1 Church Road		1	1																2		2	1							7
E2 Maindee	1			1							1							1			3	1							8
E3 Lliswerry																				1			1						2
District F Lower Corporation Road/ Alway/Ringland/Treberth																													
F1 Lower Corporation Rd	1								1						1	1		2		1	2				1				10
F2 Nash Road																													-
F3 Thompson Avenue																		1	1										2
F4 Alway		1									1							1	3	4		2	1			1			14
F5 Ringland																			1	3	1								5
F6 Treberth				1																				1					2
F7 Ringland Top						1															3								4
TOTAL - NEWPORT EAST	2	2	1	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	5	8	9	12	5	2	1	1	-	2	-	59
TOTAL - NEWPORT WEST	4	3	3	1	2	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	7	9	12	7	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	69
TOTAL - BOROUGH	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	12	17	21	19	8	5	3	3	1	3	1	128

No. OF CHILDREN INVOLVED = 454.

INCIDENCE OF PROBLEM FAMILIES - NATURE OF DOMESTIC PROBLEM (PRIMARY)

NEWPORT - WEST

Location	Ill-Health Mother	Ill-Health Father	Poor Domestic Management- Mothercraft	Desertion Mother	Desertion Father	Parental Separation	Father in Prison	Multiple Soc- ial Problems	Requiring Sup- ervision Generally	Workshy Father	Alcoholism Mother	Alcoholism Father	Drug Addic- tion Mother	Financial Mis- management	Difficulties	Inadequate Parents	Parents of low Intelligence	Anti-Social Behaviour- Unco-operative	Parents Divorced	Marital Discord	Physically handicapped Mother	Parents Phys- ically-mental- ly handicapped	Mental Illness Mother	Mental Illness Father	Immoral Environment	Illegitimacy	Co-habiting Infidelity Husband	Over-crowding	Motherless Home	Mother on Probation In- adequate	Unmarried Mother	TOTAL
District A Crindau/Malpas/Bettws																																
A1 Malpas	1		1	1																												3
A2 Malpas																																-
A3 Crindau			1				2	3		2	1			2	2																	13
A4 Bettws																		1	1													2
A5 Bettws		1			1															2	1											5
District B Ridgeway/Glasllwch/Gaer																																
B1 Risca Road/Alt-yr-yn																																-
B2 Glasllwch/Gaer																																-
B3 Gaer Estate																																-
District C Maesglas/Baneswell Commercial Road/Pill																																
C1 Maesglas		1					1			1				1	1	1			1	1												8
C2 Alexandra Road							2			2				2	1	1	2		1						1		2					14
C3 Commercial Road										1	1			1		1			1		1						1				1	8
C4 Baneswell			3	2		2			1					2																		10
C5 Old Town Dock		1			1	1			1																	2						6
Total	1	3	5	3	2	3	5	3	2	6	1	1	-	8	4	3	3	3	3	4	1	1	-	-	1	-	5	-	-	-	1	69

INCIDENCE OF PROBLEM FAMILIES - NATURE OF DOMESTIC PROBLEM (PRIMARY)

NEWPORT - EAST

Location	Ill-Health Mother	Ill-health Father	Poor Domestic Management- Mothercraft	Desertion Mother	Desertion Father	Parental Separation	Father in Prison	Multiple Soc- ial Problems	Requiring Supervision Generally	Workshy Father	Alcoholism Mother	Alcoholism Father	Drug Addic- tion Mother	Financial - Mismanagement Difficulties	Inadequate Parents	Parents of low Intelligence	Anti-social Behaviour - Uncooperative	Parents Divorced	Marital Discord	Physically handicapped Mother	Parents Phys- ically-mental- ly handicapped	Mental Illness Mother	Mental Illness Father	Immoral Envirement	Illegitimacy	Co-habiting	Infidelity Husband	Over-crowding	Motherless Home	Unmarried Mother			
District D Caerleon Road/ St. Juls./Christchurch																																	
D1 Caerleon Road			1						1																						2		
D2 St. Julians																															-		
D3 Christchurch									1							1							1								3		
District E Church Road/Maindee/ Lliswerry																																	
E1 Church Road			1		1									1	1				1			1		1							7		
E2 Maindee			1			1				2					1							2			1						8		
E3 Lliswerry										1												2		1							2		
Disrict F Lower Corporation Rd/ Alway/Ringland/ Treberth																																	
F1 Lower Corporation Rd			1	1						1			1		2				1							1	1			1		10	
F2 Nash Road																																-	
F3 Thompson Avenue			2																													2	
F4 Alway	1		2		1		1			5						3				1												14	
F5 Ringland			1				1													3												5	
F6 Treberth							1													1												2	
F7 Ringland Top	1	1				1														1												4	
Total-Newport East	2	1	9	1	2	2	3	-	2	9	-	-	1	1	7	1	-	-	8	-	-	3	2	1	2	1	-	-	1	-		59	
Total-Newport West	1	3	5	3	2	3	5	3	2	6	1	1	-	8	4	3	3	3	4	1	1	-	-	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	1		69
Total-Borough	3	4	14	4	4	5	8	3	4	15	1	1	1	9	11	4	3	3	12	1	1	3	2	2	2	6	-	-	1	1		128	

SECTION A.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

		1964	1965
Area (in acres)	...	8,182	8,182
Registrar General's estimate of home population, mid-year		107,590	106,600
Number of inhabited houses (end of year) according to Rate Books	...	31,854	33,964
Rateable Value	...	£4,696,881	£4,665,370
Sum represented by a penny rate	...	£19,070	£18,920
Live Births -			
Number	...	2,097	2,096
Rate per 1,000 population	...	19.4	19.6
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births		6.5	7.5
Stillbirths -			
Number	...	41	31
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births		19.2	14.5
Total live and still births	...	2,138	2,127
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)	...	35	40
Infant Mortality Rates -			
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births		16.7	19.1
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births		16.7	17.5
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	14.6	37.7
Neonatal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	...	8.6	14.8
Early Neonatal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	...	7.6	12.4
Perinatal Mortality Rate (still births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)		26.6	26.7
Maternal Mortality (including abortion) -			
Number of deaths	...	Nil	Nil
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births		Nil	Nil
Deaths - Number	...	1,194	1,189
Rate per 1,000 population	...	11.1	11.2

POPULATION

Newport's population showed a decrease of 990 during the year, from 107,590 to 106,600 according to the Registrar General's estimate. Births were 2,096 as compared with 2,097 for the previous year, and deaths 1,189 as compared with 1,194 so that the natural increase of births over deaths was 907 as compared with the estimated decrease of 990. Emigration must therefore have amounted to 1,897. This was largely due to rehousing at Bettws Estate which is at present outside the borough boundary. There is considerable amount of emigration from Newport, which is an illustration of the impossibility of re-housing Newport's population within its present boundary, and of the necessity for boundary extension. Since 1951 births have totalled 26,336 and deaths 16,655 a natural increase of 9,681, although the population has increased in the same period only from 104,800 to 106,600 an increase of 1,800. Emigration during the same period therefore has totalled 7,881.

BIRTHS AND INFANT DEATHS

LIVE BIRTHS

		<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	...	999	938	1,937
Illegitimate	...	94	65	159
TOTAL	...	1,093	1,003	2,096

STILL BIRTHS

Legitimate	...	14	14	28
Illegitimate	...	2	1	3
TOTAL	...	16	15	31

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE

Legitimate	...	19	15	34
Illegitimate	...	3	3	6
TOTAL	...	22	18	40

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER FOUR WEEKS OF AGE

Legitimate	...	16	1	17
Illegitimate	...	3	11	14
TOTAL	...	19	12	31

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE WEEK OF AGE

Legitimate	...	15	8	23
Illegitimate	...	2	1	3
TOTAL	...	17	9	26

BIRTHS

Newport's births for the year were 2,096 as compared with 2,097 for the previous year, and representing a rate of 19.6 as compared with 19.4. The area comparability factor by which Newport's rate has to be multiplied to make it comparable with that for England and Wales is 1.00, which indicates that at the child bearing ages Newport has the same population proportionately as England and Wales, thus Newport's birth rate is 19.6 as compared with a provisional birth rate for England and Wales for 1965 of 18.1.

STILL BIRTHS

Newport's still births for the year were 31 as compared with 41 for the previous year and representing a rate of 14.5 as compared with 19.2. The provisional still birth rate for England and Wales for 1965 is 15.8.

INFANT DEATHS

Newport's infant deaths for the year were 40 as compared with 35 for the previous year and representing a rate of 19.1 as compared with 16.7. The provisional infant death rate for England and Wales for 1965 is 19.0.

DISCUSSION OF STILLBIRTHS AND INFANT DEATHS

The 40 infant deaths listed according to the International Classification of Diseases, and divided by sex, and into under 1 week, 1-4 weeks and 1-12 months, are shown in the following table.

CLASSIFICATION	Under 1 week		1 - 4 weeks		1 - 12 months		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Immaturity unqualified	6	3					6	3
" With pulmonary atelectasis	4	5					4	5
" with congenital abnormality	3						3	
Bronchopneumonia	1				2	3	3	3
Bronchopneumonia associated with other causes - 1 Dehydration				1				1
Pulmonary atelectasis	3						3	
Disease of Central Nervous System -								
1. Meningocele				1		1		2
2. Microcephaly					1		1	
3. Spina Bifida		1		1				2
Accidents -								
1. Inhalation of vomit or feed						1		1
Congenital Abnormality -								
1. Heart disease	1					1	1	1
Septicaemia - unspecified	1						1	
Totals -	19	9	-	3	3	6	22	18

The 140 births of babies of 5 lbs. 8 oz. and under, the 68 twins, the 31 stillbirths, the 26 deaths of babies aged 0 - 1 week, and the 5 deaths of babies aged 1 - 4 weeks, are brought together in the following table. These categories overlap, and any baby coming into more than one category is shown in each.

PREMATURITY, TWINS, STILLBIRTHS AND INFANT DEATHS

140 5lb.8oz and under	31 3lb.4oz. and under	including 12 twins, (including 7 deaths 0 - 1 week) 9 stillbirths and 14 deaths 0 - 1 week
	26 3lb.5oz. to 4lb.6oz.	including 10 twins (including 1 death 0 - 1 week) 4 stillbirths and 3 deaths 0 - 1 week.
	20 4lb.7oz. to 4lb.15oz.	including 9 twins, 3 stillbirths and 2 deaths 0 - 1 week
	63 5lb. to 5lb.8oz.	including 8 twins, 1 stillbirth and 2 deaths 0 - 1 week.
68 twins	12 3lb.4oz and under	including 7 deaths 0 - 1 week.
	10 3lb.5oz. to 4lb.6oz.	including 1 death 0 - 1 week.
	9 4lb.7oz. to 4lb.15oz.	
	8 5lb. to 5lb.8oz.	
	29 5lb.9oz. and over	
31 stillbirths	9 3lb.4oz. and under	
	4 3lb.5oz. to 4lb.6oz.	
	3 4lb.7oz. to 4lb.15oz.	
	1 5lb to 5lb.8oz.	
	14 5lb.9oz. and over.	
26 deaths 0 - 1 week	14 3lb.4oz and under	including 7 twins.
	3 3lb.5oz. to 4lb.6oz.	including 1 twin
	2 4lb.7oz. to 4lb.15oz.	
	2 5lb. to 5lb.8oz.	
	5 5lb.9oz. and over.	
5 deaths 1 - 4 weeks		
	5 5lb.9oz and over.	

Here again the importance of low birth weight as a cause of infant mortality is clearly shown. If the still births and neonatal deaths are grouped according to birth weight, and stillbirth rates and neonatal death rates for each group are calculated, the results obtained are as shown in the following table.

STILLBIRTHS AND NEONATAL DEATHS GROUPED ACCORDING TO BIRTH WEIGHT

	3lbs.4ozs. and under	3lbs.5ozs. 4lbs.6ozs.	4lbs.7ozs. 4lbs.15ozs.	5lbs - 5lbs.8ozs.	5lbs.9ozs. and over	All Weights
Live and Stillbirths	31	26	20	63	1,987	2,127
Stillbirths	9	4	3	1	14	31
Stillbirth rate	290.3	153.8	150.0	15.9	7.0	14.5
Live Births	22	22	17	62	1,973	2,096
Neonatal deaths	14	3	2	2	10	31
Neonatal death rate	636.4	136.3	118.2	32.3	5.1	14.8

The regular and very large increase in stillbirth rate and neonatal death rate corresponding to the fall in the birth weight is most clearly shown.

The same babies are brought together again in the following table, which shows how many in each group were first, second, third, fourth and later babies, and in brackets how many in each group occurred in 1964.

	1st Pregnancy	2nd Pregnancy	3rd Pregnancy	4th Pregnancy	4th + Pregnancy
140 5lb.8oz. 31 3lb.4oz. and under	13 (8)	6 (4)	6 (3)	3 (4)	3 (2)
and under 26 3lb.5oz. to 4lb.6oz.	11 (12)	5 (5)	3 (5)	2 (3)	5 (6)
20 4lb.7oz. to 4lb.15oz.	10 (11)	4 (3)	2 (1)	1 (1)	3 (5)
63 5lb. to 5lb.8oz.	29 (28)	12 (9)	8 (3)	5 (5)	9 (8)
68 twins ...	22 (8)	16 (8)	16 (4)	4 (2)	10 (2)
31 stillbirths ...	14 (9)	4 (13)	6 (10)	4 (3)	3 (6)
26 deaths 0 - 1 week ...	7 (7)	8 (2)	3 (4)	4 (2)	4 (1)
5 deaths 1 - 4 weeks ...	0 (1)	3 (0)	0 (0)	2 (1)	0 (0)

Leaving out the figures for twins, the figures do show that these conditions are slightly more common among first babies. This experience is made clearer in the following table where the numbers are effectively increased by the combination of the four categories of premature babies, and the two categories of babies dying after birth.

	1st Pregnancy	2nd Pregnancy	3rd Pregnancy	4th Pregnancy	4th + Pregnancy
¹⁴⁰ 136 5lb.8oz. and under	63	27	19	11	20
³¹ 41 Stillbirths	14	4	6	4	3
³¹ 18 Deaths 0 - 4 weeks	7	11	3	6	4

The following table shows the comparison between Infant Death Rates for Newport and England and Wales 1956 and 1965 and the two five-year periods 1956-60 and 1961-65

Year	Infant Death Rate							
	Under 1 week		1-4 weeks		1-12 ^{months} weeks		Total Deaths	
	Newport	E & W	Newport	E & W	Newport	E & W	Newport	E & W
1956	19.4	13.9	2.9	2.9	5.7	6.9	28.0	23.7
1965	12.4	11.1	2.4	1.9	4.3	6.0	19.1	19.0
1956-1960	19.8	13.5	2.7	2.7	7.4	6.5	30.0	22.7
1961-1965	14.4	12.2	1.9	2.1	8.0	6.3	23.9	20.6

The number of deaths under 1 week, from 1 to 4 weeks, and from 1 to 12 months, the total number of infant deaths, and the number of stillbirths, in Newport for the 10 years 1956-1965 are shown in the following table, together with the rates represented by the numbers, and the corresponding rates for England and Wales, and the average rates for the 5 years 1956-60 and 1961-1965 and the 10 years 1956-1965, for Newport and for England and Wales.

The number of premature births in each of the four groups of prematurity by birth weight in Newport for the 10 years 1956 - 1965 are shown in the following table together with the percentages of the total number of premature births represented by these numbers, and the corresponding percentages for England and Wales for the 3 years 1958-1960 (the only years for which these percentages are available), and average rates for the 5 years 1956-1960 and 5 years 1961-1965 and for 10 years 1956-1965 for Newport and for the 3 years 1958-1960 for England and Wales.

NUMBER OF DEATHS EACH YEAR IN CHILDREN UNDER 1 IN 10 YEARS
1956 - 1965 ARRANGED IN AGE GROUPS

	PERIOD	Deaths under 1 week			Deaths 1 - 4 weeks			Deaths 1 - 12 months			Total Infant Deaths			Stillbirths		
		Newport		E & W	Newport		E & W	Newport		E & W	Newport		E & W	Newport		E & W
		Rate		Rate	Rate		Rate	Rate		Rate	Rate		Rate	Rate		Rate
		No.			No.			No.			No.			No.		
1956	...	34	19.4	13.9	5	2.9	2.9	10	5.7	6.9	49	28.0	23.7	49	27.2	22.9
1957	...	37	22.3	13.7	7	4.3	2.8	14	8.5	6.6	58	35.1	23.1	64	37.4	22.5
1958	...	27	15.2	13.5	5	2.9	2.7	13	7.3	6.4	45	25.4	22.6	47	25.8	21.6
1959	...	36	19.7	13.2	4	2.2	2.6	17	9.2	6.4	57	31.1	22.2	38	20.3	21.0
1960	...	46	22.5	13.1	3	1.4	2.5	13	6.4	6.3	62	30.3	21.9	41	19.6	19.8
1961	...	44	21.3	13.1	4	1.9	2.4	22	10.7	6.1	70	33.9	21.6	48	22.7	19.1
1962	...	33	15.7	12.7	3	1.4	2.4	18	8.6	6.5	54	25.7	21.6	42	19.5	18.1
1963	...	29	13.2	12.1	6	2.8	2.1	18	8.2	6.9	53	24.2	21.1	39	17.5	17.2
1964	...	16	7.6	11.9	2	0.9	1.9	17	8.1	6.1	35	16.7	19.9	41	18.2	16.3
1965	...	26	12.4	11.1	5	2.4	1.9	9	4.3	6.0	40	19.1	19.0	31	14.5	15.8
AVERAGE - 1956 - 1960			19.8	13.5		2.7	2.7		7.4	6.5		30.0	22.7		26.1	21.5
" 1961 - 1965			14.4	12.2		1.9	2.1		8.0	6.3		23.9	20.6		18.5	17.3
" 1956-1965			17.1	12.8		2.3	2.4		7.7	6.4		27.0	21.6		22.3	19.4

NUMBER OF PREMATURE BIRTHS EACH YEAR IN 10 YEARS 1956-65
ARRANGED IN GROUPS BY BIRTH WEIGHT

PERIOD	3lb 4oz and under			3lb 5oz - 4lb 6oz			4lb 7oz - 4lb 15oz			5lb - 5lb.8oz.		
	Newport		E & W	Newport		E & W	Newport		E & W	Newport		E & W
	No.	%	%	No.	%	%	No.	%	%	No.	%	%
1956 ...	12	8.5		20	14.1		34	23.9		76	53.5	
1957 ...	19	16.5		26	22.6		24	20.9		46	40.0	
1958 ...	13	10.8	11.2	24	20.0	18.2	24	20.0	20.0	59	49.2	50.6
1959 ...	19	14.4	11.5	21	15.9	17.5	21	15.9	20.3	71	53.8	50.7
1960 ...	36	18.2	11.3	42	21.2	18.1	35	17.7	20.1	85	42.9	50.5
1961 ...	18	10.8		25	15.1		36	21.7		87	52.4	
1962 ...	15	9.6		38	24.2		27	17.2		77	49.0	
1963 ...	16	10.7		28	18.8		28	18.8		77	51.7	
1964 ...	13	10.7		25	20.7		18	14.9		65	53.7	
1965 ...	22	17.9		22	17.9		17	13.8		62	50.4	
AVERAGE 1956-1960		13.7			18.7			19.7			47.9	
" 1961-1965		11.9			19.3			17.3			51.4	
" 1956-1965		12.8			19.0			18.5			49.6	

It will be seen that there were more premature births in the two lighter weight categories in Newport than in England and Wales in the 5 years 1956-1960 (it is understood that there has been very little variation in the percentages of the four categories over the 10 year period for England and Wales) and the position continued in the 5 years 1961-1965. The suggestion is therefore that the higher percentage of Newport as compared with England and Wales in the death rate of infants under 1 week, which was shown in the previous table, is due to the percentage of premature births in the two lightest weight categories. It is suggested that better facilities for rest for the mother from the 32nd to the 36th week of pregnancy might do much to reduce this excess of births of small premature babies and so might do much also to reduce the death rate of infants aged under 1 week and the total infant death rate.

INFANT DEATHS 1908 - 1965

It is not generally realised how great has been the fall in the number of deaths in children over the last fifty years. It is actually the case that whereas the average number of deaths each year in Newport in children under 15 was 443.9 during the eight year period 1908-1915, it had fallen to 64.7 during the ten year period 1956-1965 a percentage fall of 85.7. Detailed figures are given in the following table.

*Average number of deaths each year in Newport in children under 15 in 10 year periods
1908-1965 arranged in age groups.*

PERIOD	Under 1 week	1 - 4 weeks	1 - 12 months	1 - 4 years	5 - 15 years	TOTAL
1908 - 1915	62.5	36.8	175.0	117.5	52.1	443.9
1916 - 1925	39.8	21.1	108.5	93.7	48.2	311.3
1926 - 1935	40.7	18.7	58.1	54.4	33.2	205.1
1936 - 1945	40.1	16.6	47.7	28.8	21.7	154.9
1946 - 1955	34.1	9.5	34.0	11.7	8.6	97.9
1956 - 1965	32.8	4.4	15.1	6.7	5.7	64.7
1956-1965 as % of 1908-15	52.5	11.9	8.9	5.7	10.9	14.3

The largest percentage fall (94.3) has been among children aged 1-4 years, the group in which the second largest number of deaths (117.5) occurred in 1908-1915 and the third smallest (or third largest) number (6.7) in 1956-1965. Then comes the percentage fall (91.1) among children aged 1-12 months, the group in which the largest number of deaths (175.0) occurred in 1908-1915 and the second largest number (15.1) in 1956-1965. The percentage falls among children aged 5-15 years (second smallest number of deaths (52.1) in 1908-1915 and second smallest number (5.7) in 1956-1965 and among children aged 1-4 weeks (smallest number of deaths (36.8) in 1908-1915 and smallest number (4.4) in 1956-1965) are about the same (89.1 and 88.1 respectively). Much the smallest percentage fall (47.5) has been among children under 1 week, the group in which the third smallest (or third largest) number of deaths (62.5) occurred in 1908-1915 and the largest number (32.8) in 1956-1965.

The factors responsible for the fall can be illustrated by looking at the deaths arranged according to the six main causes of death in 1908-1915. Detailed figures are given in the following table.

Average number of deaths each year in Newport in children under 15 in 10 year periods 1908-1965 arranged in causes

PERIOD	Measles	Diarrhoea Dysentery Enteritis	Prematurity	Convulsions	Bronchitis	Pneumonia	All other causes	TOTAL
1908 - 1915	28.0	51.1	53.2	36.7	24.5	57.5	192.8	443.8
1916 - 1925	22.2	19.5	43.1	15.0	21.5	39.6	150.4	311.3
1926 - 1935	11.5	10.1	34.0	3.3	8.9	35.7	101.6	205.1
1936 - 1945	4.6	8.7	33.5	0.4	1.7	25.9	80.1	154.9
1946 - 1955	0.5	10.6	22.5	0.3	1.2	14.1	48.7	97.9
1956 - 1965	0.3	2.2	16.2	0.0	0.7	6.5	37.9	63.8
1956 - 1965 as % of 1908 - 1915	1.1	4.3	30.4	0.0	2.8	11.3	19.6	14.1

Much the largest percentage falls (100.0, 98.9, and 97.2) have been in Convulsions, Measles, and Bronchitis which were the fourth, fifth and sixth most important causes of deaths in 1908-1915 (36.7, 28.0, and 21.5 deaths) and the sixth, fifth, and fourth most important causes of death in 1956-1965 (0.0, 0.3 and 0.7 deaths). Then come the percentage falls (95.7 and 88.7) in Diarrhoea, Dysentery and Enteritis, and in Pneumonia, which were the third most important and the most important causes of death in 1908-1915 (51.1 and 57.5 deaths) and the third most important and the second most important causes of deaths in 1956-1965 (2.2 and 6.5 deaths). Much the smallest percentage fall (69.6) has been in Prematurity, which was the second most important cause of death in 1908-1915 (53.2 deaths) and the most important cause of death in 1956-1965 (16.2 deaths).

So while infectious or contagious diseases and diseases of poor living conditions have been largely overcome by the combined efforts of Health Visitors and Public Health Inspectors (and there could be no better evidence than this of the value of the work of these two groups of Public Health Workers), prematurity, which is outside the field of

work of the Public Health Inspector, and to a considerable extent outside the field of work of the Health Visitor, is a different kind of problem. This cause of infant death belongs to the field of work of the Midwives, and of the Medical Officers and Health Visitors working in the antenatal clinics.

DEATHS

Newport's deaths for the year were 1,189 as compared with 1,194 for the previous year, and representing a rate of 11.2 as compared with 11.1. The area comparability factor by which Newport's rate has to be multiplied to make it comparable with that for England and Wales is 1.15, which indicates that at the older ages Newport has considerably less population proportionately than England and Wales. When multiplied by this factor Newport's death rate becomes 12.9 as compared with a provisional death rate for England and Wales for 1965 of 11.5.

DISCUSSION OF DEATHS

The 1,189 deaths listed according to the abbreviated list of the International Classification of Diseases, and divided by sex and age into eleven age groups, are shown in the following table. It will be seen that the main causes of death and cancer, which was responsible for 267 deaths, or 22.5% of the total, coronary heart disease, which was responsible for 244 deaths, or 20.5% of the total, heart disease other than coronary and hypertensive heart disease, which was responsible for 116 deaths, or 9.7% of the total, and vascular lesions of the nervous system, which were responsible for 161 deaths, or 13.5% of the total. These four causes were responsible for 788 deaths or 66.3% of the total.

Lung cancer, is almost entirely preventable by not taking up smoking, and very considerably reduced by giving it up. Cancer of the neck of the womb can be prevented by regular microscopic examination of smears of mucosal tissue obtained by scraping, followed by the appropriate treatment where these show the presence of a precancerous state, as this form of cancer remains in a precancerous state for a number of years.

Heart disease other than coronary and hypertensive disease consist largely of degenerative heart disease with rheumatic heart disease as the next most important component. Most of degenerative heart disease is old age (68 of the 116 deaths from other heart disease or 58.6%) were in persons aged 75 or over) and nothing can be done about preventing old age. However, the Registrar General frowns on old age as a cause of death on a death certificate and the importance of heart disease other than coronary disease is exaggerated as a result. Rheumatic heart disease is preventable by permanent prophylactic treatment with penicillin or sulphonamide of all who have had rheumatic fever. Coronary heart disease and vascular lesions of the nervous system all come under the general category of degenerative vascular disease, and evidence is steadily accumulating that the increase in degenerative vascular disease in privileged western communities is due to excess consumption of animal and dairy fat.

CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	Total all Ages	Under 4 Weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year		Age in years									
				1- year	5- 14	15- 24	25- 34	35- 44	45- 54	55- 64	65- 74	75 +			
Tuberculosis Respiratory	M	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis Other	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Syphilitic Disease	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Diphtheria	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infections	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	F	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Infective and parasitic Diseases	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malignant Neoplasm - Stomach	M	33	-	-	-	-	2	1	14	10	6	-	-	-	-
Malignant Neoplasm - Lung	F	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	7	-	-	-	-
Malignant Neoplasm - Bronchus	M	53	-	-	-	-	3	8	19	17	6	-	-	-	-
Malignant Neoplasm - Breast	F	8	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	1	3	-	-	-	-
Malignant Neoplasm - Uterus	M	20	-	-	-	-	2	3	4	6	5	-	-	-	-
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	F	10	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	2	3	-	-	-	-
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	M	72	-	-	2	-	3	8	13	27	18	-	-	-	-
Diabetes	F	54	-	-	1	-	-	5	9	19	19	-	-	-	-
Diabetes	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Diabetes	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	M	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Coronary Disease, Angina	F	68	-	-	-	-	1	6	8	23	30	-	-	-	-
	M	93	-	-	-	1	-	3	12	25	52	-	-	-	-
	F	157	-	-	-	-	5	22	44	49	37	-	-	-	-
	M	87	-	-	-	-	1	7	11	31	37	-	-	-	-

Continued on following page.

DEATHS 1965 Continued.

CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	Total all Ages	4 weeks		Age in years									
			Under 4 weeks	and under 1 year	1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75+	
Hypertension with Heart Disease	M	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	2	
	F	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	
Other Heart Disease	M	54	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	8	12	29	
	F	62	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	3	16	39	
Other Circulatory Disease	M	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	10	13	
	F	20	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	4	12	
Influenza	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Pneumonia	M	27	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	10	12	
	F	22	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	17	
Bronchitis	M	50	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	18	13	
	F	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	6	
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	M	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	F	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	
Nephritis and Nephrosis	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	
	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	
Hyperplasia of Prostrate	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Congenital Malformations	M	5	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	F	6	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
Other Defined and Undefined Diseases	M	56	13	-	3	1	-	-	4	8	3	9	15	
	F	57	8	-	-	1	-	-	2	5	2	8	31	
Motor Vehicle Accidents	M	6	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	
	F	7	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	2	1	
All Other Accidents	M	11	1	-	-	1	1	3	1	-	3	-	1	
	F	12	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	3	6	
Suicide	M	7	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	3	-	
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	
Homicide and Operations of War	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	F	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	M	665	19	3	5	5	3	5	21	65	147	200	192	
	F	524	12	6	2	3	3	3	10	32	58	142	253	

SECTION B. GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

National Health Service Act 1946 LOCAL HEALTH SERVICES UNDER PART III

Section 22. Care of Mothers and Young Children

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS

Name of Clinic	Address	Sessions	
		Morning	Afternoon
ALWAY	Mother and Child Welfare Clinic, Aberthaw Road	Monday Tuesday	Monday
BETTWS	Bettws Free Church, Monnow Way		Wednesday (Alternate week)
CENTRAL	Mother and Child Welfare Clinic, Tredegar Street		Tuesday
CLYTHA	Mother and Child Welfare Clinic, 27 Clytha Park Road	Thursday	Tuesday Thursday
GAER	Mother and Child Welfare Clinic Gaer Road	Thursday	
MALPAS	Mother and Child Welfare Clinic Westfield Way		Friday
ST. JULIANS	Mother and Child Welfare Clinic Durham Road	Wednesday	

Expectant Mothers Attending and Attendances for 1965

Name of Clinic	Mothers first attended in 1965	Total attendances made
ALWAY	224	1,200
BETTWS	58	250
CENTRAL	101	443
CLYTHA	64	414
GAER	45	180
MALPAS	42	260
ST. JULIANS	82	530
TOTALS -	616	3,277

ABNORMAL CONDITIONS FOUND AMONG EXPECTANT MOTHERS

Excess weight gain	...	192	Respiratory conditions	...	14
Albuminuria	...	121	Cardiac conditions	...	13
Anaemia	...	99	Pelvic deformity	...	9
Varicose veins	...	95	Gastro intestinal conditions	...	9
Vaginal discharge	...	85	Dermatological conditions	...	8
Oedema	...	72	Thyroid enlargement	...	7
Dental caries	...	72	Tuberculosis	...	4
Abnormal presentation	...	68	Haemorrhoids	...	4
Hypertension	...	64	Hydramnios	...	4
Glycosuria	...	51	Pyelitis	...	3
Previous difficult confinement	...	39	Disproportion	...	3
Threatened abortion	...	28	Veneral disease	...	3
Obesity	...	25	Fibroids	...	2
Nervous conditions	...	16	Rhesus incompatibility	...	2
Ante partum haemorrhage	...	16	Others	...	19
Twins	...	15			

CENTRAL BLOOD REGISTER

Each expectant mother attending a local authority Clinic for blood examinations does so on two occasions, the first in early pregnancy and the second not later than six weeks before full term. Those expectant mothers whose blood groups are known, do not have blood taken for this examination on the first visit.

There is now a record in the Health Department of the blood groups of Newport expectant mothers who have had their blood examined, and these records are available for emergency reference at any hour of the day or night.

All hospitals and general practitioners in the area have been given full particulars of how to obtain the blood group and Rh. factor of Newport expectant mothers merely by telephoning at any hour of the day or night either to the Health Department or to the Ambulance Station.

CARE OF UNMARRIED MOTHERS

Arrangements were made for thirteen unmarried expectant mothers from Newport to be accepted into Mother and Baby Homes as follows:-

Salvation Army "Northlands", North Road, Cardiff	...	6
Llandaff Association for Moral Welfare, Penarth	...	2
St. Anne's Home, Chepstow	...	4
St. John's Home, Bristol	...	1

The local health authority accepted financial responsibility for the cost involved, but each of the mothers made a small contribution this cost.

PLACES OF BIRTH OF BABIES BORN IN NEWPORT IN 1965

Of the 2,096 babies born in Newport to Newport residents 747 were born at home giving a percentage of 35.6 whilst 1,349 were born in hospitals, a percentage of 64.4

The 747 domiciliary birth include 102 births in Bettws Estate which is outside Newport Borough boundary until 1st April, 1966, but for which the Authority has accepted responsibility for the Health Services.

STILLBIRTHS

Of the 31 Stillbirths of Newport residents 4 occurred at home and 27 in hospitals and nursing homes.

MATERNITY PACKS ISSUED TO EXPECTANT MOTHERS

979 maternity packs were issued to expectant mothers during the year.

CHILD WELFARE CENTRES

Name of Centre	Address	Sessions	
		Morning	Afternoon
ALWAY	Maternity & Child Welfare Clinic, Aberthaw Road	Thursday	Wednesday Thursday
BEECHWOOD	Beechwood Presbyterian Church Hall Kenilworth Road	Monday	Monday
BETTWS	Bettws Free Church, Monnow Way, Bettws Estate		Monday Wednesday (Alternate week)
CAERAU	Maternity & Child Welfare Clinic, 27 Clytha Park Road	Monday	Monday
CENTRAL	Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic, Tredegar Street	Wednesday	Wednesday Friday
GAER	Maternity & Child Welfare Clinic Gaer Road	Wednesday	Wednesday
LLISWERRY	St. Philips Mission Church, Jenkins Street	Tuesday	Tuesday
MAESGLAS	St. Thomas's Church Hall Old Cardiff Road	Friday	-
MALPAS	Maternity & Child Welfare Clinic, Westfield Way	Tuesday	Monday Tuesday
RINGLAND	Maternity & Child Welfare Clinic, Ringland Presbyterian Church Beatty Road	Friday	Friday
ST. JULIANS	Maternity & Child Welfare Clinic, Durham Road	Thursday Friday	Thursday Friday

CHILD WELFARE CENTRES

CENTRE	Medical Examinations				Weighings		
	Mothers	Children			Children		
		Under 1 year	1 but under 2	2 but under 5	Under 1 year	1 but under 2	2 but under 5
ALWAY	696	872	540	292	2,460	1,711	661
BEECHWOOD	764	443	358	126	1,900	1,699	425
BETTWS	-	806	616	181	1,910	1,898	584
CAERAU	98	503	288	207	1,252	1,499	531
CENTRAL	87	978	708	373	2,422	1,727	670
GAER	197	301	216	97	1,028	923	392
LLISWERRY	-	199	265	82	1,023	1,246	221
MAESGLAS	89	198	125	105	597	390	336
MALPAS	17	958	535	170	2,519	2,097	478
RINGLAND	507	385	298	211	2,149	1,751	735
ST. JULIANS	4	383	406	184	3,011	2,126	1,074
TOTALS	2,459	6,026	4,355	2,028	20,271	17,067	6,107

ATTENDANCES AT CHILD WELFARE CENTRES

The following table shows the number of attendances made by Mothers and Children at Infant Welfare Centres during 1965.

Centre	Number of Child-Welfare sessions held per month	Number of attendances during the year made by children who at the date of attendance were -			Total attendances made by children during the year	Total attendances made by mothers during the year	Attendances Grand Total
		Under 1 year	1 but under 2	2 but under 5			
ALWAY	12	2,578	1,811	775	5,164	4,784	9,948
BEECHWOOD	8	1,964	1,745	423	4,132	4,685	8,817
BETTWS	8	2,120	1,965	581	4,666	4,061	8,727
CAERAU	8	1,326	1,543	987	3,856	4,304	8,160
CENTRAL	12	2,694	1,842	1,027	5,563	2,773	8,336
GAER	8	1,126	986	435	2,547	2,269	4,816
LISWERRY	8	1,046	1,272	251	2,569	2,288	4,857
MAESGLAS	4	611	404	340	1,355	1,131	2,486
MALPAS	8	2,728	1,649	513	4,890	4,359	9,249
RINGLAND	8	2,273	1,754	2,210	6,237	4,251	10,488
ST. JULIANS	16	3,053	2,110	1,353	6,516	5,440	11,956
TOTALS	100	21,519	17,081	8,895	47,495	40,345	87,840

MEDICAL CONDITIONS FOUND BY MEDICAL OFFICERS AT MOTHER AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES

CONDITIONS	0-4 weeks		1-3 months		3-6 months		6-12 months		1-2 years		2-3 years		3-4 years		4-5 years		5 years & over	
	At first exam	Others	At first exam	Others	At first exam	Others	At first exam	Others	At first exam	Others	At first exam	Others	At first exam	Others	At first exam	Others	At first exam	Others
No abnormality	728	66	389	927	227	3,232	82	1,159	101	862	30	271	25	132	13	96	7	215
Gastro intestinal conditions ...	9	6	12	105	12	76	8	57	6	30	1	20	-	5	-	1	-	2
Respiratory conditions ...	2	4	10	113	14	234	21	162	11	88	3	26	4	13	4	2	1	1
Orthopaedic conditions ...	15	3	5	21	9	21	2	32	26	122	13	72	15	16	5	11	1	7
Skin conditions	53	9	41	138	18	113	16	111	20	111	9	42	5	16	4	6	5	13
Umbilical conditions	30	6	28	55	2	11	2	5	-	1	-	1	-	2	1	-	1	1
Cardiac conditions	5	-	2	6	1	5	-	21	-	5	4	2	1	3	-	3	-	-
E.N.T. Conditions	2	2	-	12	2	26	-	20	7	29	5	29	17	21	12	20	3	11
Eye conditions	24	6	10	37	5	49	3	36	7	34	4	24	7	30	5	8	3	7
Dental caries ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	12	2	10	5	2	1	5	5	4
Jaundice ...	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Birth Injuries or malformation	11	1	7	8	3	14	1	7	1	12	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Conditions	14	3	11	19	4	32	3	37	7	155	16	44	9	12	3	9	3	5

M. & C.W. ANNUAL DENTAL REPORT FOR YEAR 1965

In presenting the Annual Report on the activities of the dental service for the Maternity and Child Welfare Service the figures for the year 1965 show a disappointing drop on those for the previous year.

Both services - the ante-natal and Nursing Mothers and the children under 5 years of age - are looked after by the school dental officers, but whereas the school service and the service for the pre-school children remain fairly constant, the service for the mothers tends to drift into one of emergency treatment only.

Use is made of the clinic facilities by the mothers for examination purposes to obtain information on the extent of treatment required and thereafter, depending on the interest in dentistry or otherwise arrangements are made for complete or emergency treatment.

EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS.

During the year 243 expectant and Nursing Mothers attended for dental examination, a decrease of 57 on the previous year.

Of the 243 inspected, 233 were found to require treatment, but when it came to attendance for treatment 26 failed to appear.

Of the 207 attending for treatment only 44 or 21.2% kept all the appointments to complete the treatment - a most disappointing proportion.

The number of fillings inserted was 50 a big drop from last years figure of 135.

The number of extractions was 473, a reduction of 185 teeth compared with the year 1964.

For the extraction of teeth, in addition to local anaesthetics, 98 general anaesthetics were administered by the School Medical Officers. This figure, in keeping with the reduced number of extractions, shows a drop of 20 administrations compared with the previous year.

The number of artificial dentures inserted was 76, an increase of 10 compared with the year 1964. As in previous years an arrangement was made with a local firm of dental artificers to do the necessary workshop part of the denture construction.

The overall number of sessions devoted to the M. & C.W. Service was practically the same, 117 sessions in 1964 and 116 in the year 1965.

WESTFIELD TRAINING CENTRE.

In addition to the ante-natal and Nursing Mothers and the pre-school children, Westfield Training Centre for handicapped pupils received treatment at the clinic. During the year 13 pupils were treated, 12 having a general anaesthetic for the extraction of a total of 21 teeth. This year no cavities were found suitable for filling.

CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE.

During the year the number of pre-school children dentally examined was 511, a reduction of 73 on the previous year.

Of those inspected 406 or 79.42% were found to be in need of treatment, but only 346 attended for the necessary treatment.

In the past treatment of children under 5 years of age consisted mainly of the extraction of aching teeth, but now, with the appointment of a dental auxiliary at the Clinic these children have the opportunity of having conservative treatment in addition to extractions.

The number of fillings inserted was 154, a reduction of 54 on the previous year.

The number of extractions was 553, and for this purpose most children had a general anaesthetic; a total of 371 administrations being used for this treatment.

This year's figures for the pre-school children are the worst for many years. With the addition of a dental auxiliary on the staff it was hoped to save the deciduous teeth and reduce the number of extractions. Extractions have been reduced during the year but the number of patients requiring conservative treatment have not been coming along. The only children having routine inspections are those attending Nursery Schools and Classes and these constitute only a small proportion of the pre-school children. It is up to the parents to bring the children along for inspection. Unfortunately the apathy of many parents is preventing this being done. This is surprising in view of the dental health propaganda carried out in the schools and in the homes by nurses and others.

As has been stated previously it is only by seeing the children regularly from 3 years onwards that any hope can be had of laying down a sound foundation in dental hygiene and caries control that will enable the child of the future to grow up with his own teeth and in a sound condition.

This point leads to the fluoridation of the water supply and the resistance to this simple safe procedure is to be regretted. This measure would reduce dental caries in the very young children by 50%.

All statements made against the scheme have been thoroughly investigated and cannot be substantiated. The health of the community is in no danger either now or in future years. The scheme has been in existence long enough, if not in this country, in others to show that there is no ill effects to justify withholding the benefits that fluoridation of the water supply will give to the teeth of the nation. Tablets, tooth-pastes and painting the teeth are no effective substitutes for fluoridation of the water supply.

In conclusion grateful thanks are again extended to the Medical, Nursing and Dental Staffs for their help and co-operation during the year.

W.G. CLARKSON, L.D.S.

Principal School Dental Officer.

Section 23. Midwifery

At the beginning of the year there were 14 municipal midwives employed by the local Health Authority.

8 of the municipal midwives were approved as teaching midwives. 17 pupil midwives completed their training for State Certification during the year.

Three Local Health Authority midwives, Sister Hale, James and Smith, resigned during the year and Sister M. Foster retired after 25 years service on 31st July.

Two midwives, Sister Wilson and Sister Woodruff were recruited during the year.

The following statistics relate to the municipal midwifery service for the year 1965.

Number of live births attended	...	747
Number of nursing visits made	...	11,054
Number of ante-natal visits made	...	10,865
Number of stillbirths attended	...	4
Number of miscarriages attended	...	12
Number of pyrexias attended	...	8

Number of deliveries attended:

(1) Doctor not booked but present at delivery	5
(2) Doctor not booked and doctor not present	6
(3) Doctor booked and present at delivery	47
(4) Doctor booked but not present at delivery	705

Number of cases where gas and air was administered:

(1) When doctor was present at delivery	...	45
(2) When doctor was not present at delivery		611

Number of cases where pethidine was administered:

(1) When doctor was present at delivery	...	29
(2) When doctor was not present at delivery		273

Number of cases where medical aid was sent for:

(1) When doctor had been booked - mothers	...	181
(2) When doctor had been booked - children	...	72
(3) When doctor not booked - mothers	...	12
(4) When doctor not booked - children	...	4

Number of cases delivered at Institutions and attended on discharge before the 10th day:

(1) Cases	...	...	1,034
(2) Visits to these cases		...	4,377
Number of cases delivered who were wholly breast fed			
at 14th day	...	...	272
Number of accommodation visits made		...	411
Number of attempted visits		...	934

ARRANGEMENTS FOR RELIEF DUTY

The Town is divided into four areas which are so delineated that the number of births in each area is proportional to the number of midwives in the group allocated to the area. There are four groups of four midwives and these deal with the births and antenatal visits in their areas.

A rota is operated which allows each Midwife a weekend off duty during the first and second weeks, one day (42 hours) off in the third week and two days (66 consecutive hours) off duty in the fourth week. An additional 42 consecutive hours off duty is allowed during the four weeks of the rota.

The rota repeats every four weeks and Midwives know in advance when they are off duty. An arrangement has been made for the Ambulance Control to accept all calls for midwives during the evenings and nights which ensures that a Midwife who is off duty is not disturbed.

Section 24. Health Visiting

REPORTS ON INFANTS SUBJECTED TO BIRTH HAZARDS.

A report at 3 months was obtained on the progress of Infants who might have been subjected to a hazard before or at birth. Any deviation from the normal was noticed and appropriate care and advice given. Should a child suffer a handicap, the information is reported to the Principal School Medical Officer when a child reaches the age of two years. The child is then correctly assessed for educational purposes.

REFRESHER COURSES.

3 Health Visitors attended refresher courses. On their return they discussed points of interest with their colleagues. In addition an "In Service Training" programme was arranged. Health visitors attended at St. Cadoc's Hospital for the case conference and discussion. This training helps a health visitor to detect early signs of mental illness.

NURSE EDUCATION.

The Superintendent Health Visitor continued to serve on the Nurse Education Committee. In addition to receiving lectures on "The Social Aspects of Disease" the

student nurses at the Royal Gwent Hospital and St. Woolos Hospital accompanied the Health Visitors and the District Nurses on their routine district visits. They also made observation visits to various clinics established by the Public Health Department and the Education Department and to a Home for the Elderly established by the Welfare Department.

In addition the Superintendent Health Visitor lectured to the students at the Nurses Preliminary Training School

Lectures were also given by the Superintendent Health Visitor to the nursery nursing students at Duffryn High School. Facilities were provided for these students to visit Maternity & Child Welfare Centres and visits were also made to the Premature Baby and Paediatric Units at St. Woolos Hospital.

MOTHERCRAFT.

Lectures were given each week to groups of expectant mothers. These talks were followed up with demonstration material at mothercraft sessions and the showing of films of special interest to mothers.

MASS SCREENING FOR PHENYLKETONURIA.

This test is designed to detect early cases of phenylketonuria which if uncontrolled will result in the children being mentally defective. The test is carried out by the Health visitor or midwife at the 14th, 21st and 42nd day.

No case of phenylketonuria was reported during the year. The condition is reported to occur in the ratio of 1 case to every 10,000 births.

MASS SCREENING FOR HEARING DEFECTS.

From the age of six months the hearing of babies is tested. The initial screening is done at the Child Welfare Centres. Conditions at the Centres are not ideal, so a child failing the test is referred for a further examination in a specially equipped room at the School Clinic.

MASS SCREENING FOR TUBERCULOSIS.

The homes of all school children who were found to have a positive reaction to a tuberculin skin test were visited. Contacts were advised to have a chest X-ray.

This home visiting is very time consuming, but it proves that the early case of tuberculosis can be detected. It enables early treatment to be obtained, thereby curtailing a prolonged infectious illness.

HEALTH VISITING.

The following is a summary of the visits to homes made by the health visitors during the year.

<i>Type of Visit</i>	<i>Actual</i>		<i>Attempted</i>	
	<i>First Visits</i>	<i>Revisits</i>	<i>First Visits</i>	<i>Revisits</i>
<i>Mother and Child Welfare</i>				
Mothers	7,801	25,481	1,554	5,421
Expectant Mothers	737	1,023	70	101
Infants 0-1 year	2,677	10,904	833	2,370
Children 1-2 years	2,930	9,078	314	2,166
Children 2-5 years	6,603	17,661	710	3,314
Totals -	20,748	64,147	3,481	13,372
<i>Tuberculosis Cases.</i>				
Infants 0-1 years	1	-	-	-
Children 1-2 years	1	-	-	-
Children 2-5 years	3	2	-	-
Children 5 years and over	8	5	-	-
Totals -	13	7	-	-
<i>Tuberculosis Contacts.</i>				
Infants 0-1 years	14	8	-	-
Children 1-2 years	4	8	-	-
Children 2-5 years	16	12	-	-
Children 5 years and over	51	27	-	-
Totals -	85	55	-	-
<i>Other Infectious Diseases.</i>				
Infants 0-1 years	12	5	-	-
Children 1-2 years	11	14	-	-
Children 2-5 years	35	13	-	-
Children 5 years and over	186	249	19	4
Totals -	244	281	19	4
<i>Aged Persons</i>	373	1,185	21	46
<i>Chronic Sick</i>	398	2,768	25	75
Totals -	771	3,953	46	121
<i>All Other Visits.</i>				
Infants 0-1 years	5	14	1	3
Children 1-2 years	2	1	1	4
Children 2-5 years	9	15	1	2
Children 5 years and over	1,056	3,051	55	80
Totals -	1,072	3,081	58	89

Analysis of cases and households visited for the first time during the year.

	<i>Tuberculosis</i>		<i>M. & C.W. and Other Visits</i>
	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Contacts</i>	
Total infants and children under 5 years visited for the first time this year.	3	11	12,323
Total homes visited for the first time this year.	3	9	10,921

TUBERCULOSIS HEALTH VISITING.

The following is a summary of the visits to homes made by the Tuberculosis Health Visitor during the year.

<i>Type of visit</i>	<i>Visits</i>		<i>Attempted</i>	
	<i>First Visits</i>	<i>Revisits</i>	<i>First Visits</i>	<i>Revisits</i>
<i>Tuberculosis Cases.</i>				
Infants 0-1 year	-	-	-	-
Children 1-2 years	-	-	-	-
Children 2-5 years	-	-	-	-
Others 5 years and over	43	456	20	146
Totals -	43	456	20	146
<i>Tuberculosis Contacts.</i>				
Infants 0-1 year	72	-	-	-
Children 1-2 years	88	-	-	-
Children 2-5 years	92	-	-	-
Others 5 years and over	412	-	3	-
Totals -	664	-	3	-

Analysis of cases and households visited for the first time during the year.

	<i>Tuberculosis</i>	
	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Contacts</i>
Total infants and children under 5 years visited for the first time this year	Nil	254
Total homes visited for the first time this year	468	395

Section 25. Home Nursing

Many more sick people are nursed in their own homes than go into hospital and it is this service which provides the care and attention needed. The District Nurse will visit any home when a request for her to do so is received from the general practitioner or specialist. Perhaps the value of this service is appreciated most by those chronic sick patients who should be in hospital but cannot be admitted because of the shortage of chronic sick beds, and by those patients, particularly the aged, who prefer to be nursed in their own homes. Nurses do not live in the homes that they are attending, but visit during the day and the evening. For those patients requiring attention during the night the facilities of the Night Nursing Orderly Service are available.

The following is a summary of the work carried out during 1965:-

<i>Total number of persons nursed</i> ...	2,441
<i>Number who were aged under 5 at first visit</i>	254
<i>Number who were aged 65 or over at first visit</i>	1,136

Section 26. Vaccination and Immunisation

A follow up system is used which ensures that vaccination and immunisation are offered to all babies in the area of the Local Health Authority.

In addition to the routine observed for infants, reinforcing injections of diphtheria immunisation are given when children commence school. The parents of all children commencing school are circularised through the schools asking for their consent to their children being given reinforcing injections and visits are then made to the schools and the children whose parents have given permission are given reinforcing injections. In the case of parents who want the reinforcing injection to be given by their own doctor they are advised to attend their doctor's surgery. In this way children who have not been immunised in infancy as a result of parental apathy received their primary immunisation.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

Return for year ended 31st December, 1965

	Children born in years						Totals
	1965	1964	1963	1962	1958 to 1961	Others under 16 years of age	
Number of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation in the Authority's area (including temporary residents) during the year ended 31st December 1965	836	784	94	40	139	17	1,910
Number of children who received a secondary (reinforcing) injection (i.e. subsequently to primary immunisation at an earlier age) during the year ended 31st December 1965	-	2	-	11	1,144	6	1,163

WHOOPIING COUGH IMMUNISATION

Return for the year ended 31st December, 1965

	Children born in years						Totals
	1965	1964	1963	1962	1958 to 1961	1950 to 1954	
Number of children who have completed a primary course (normally, 3 injections) of pertussis vaccine (singly or in combination) in the Authority's area during the year ended 31st December, 1965	836	781	91	38	75	15	1,834

SMALLPOX VACCINATION

Return for the year ended 31st December, 1965

Age at date of Vaccination	I. Number of persons vaccinated (or re-vaccinated) during period.		II. Number of cases specially reported during period		
	Number Vaccinated	Number re-vaccinated	(a) Generalised Vaccinia	(b) Post Vaccinal Encephalomyelitis	(c) Death from complications of vaccination other than (a) & (b)
0-3 months	-	-	-	-	-
3-6 months	1	-	-	-	-
6-9 months	2	-	-	-	-
9-12 months	2	-	-	-	-
1	401	-	-	-	-
2-4	86	4	-	-	-
5-15	1	5			
Total	493	9			

POLIOMYELITIS IMMUNISATION

Return for the year ended 31st December, 1965

Category	No. of persons who completed a course during the year
Children born in the years 1958-1965	2,604
Others under 16 years of age	143
Total	2,747

Regular poliomyelitis immunisation clinics were held during the year at Infant Welfare Centres and by private practitioners in their surgeries. An evening clinic was held from 6-8 p.m. monthly throughout the year for the benefit of persons under 40 years of age.

Section 27. Ambulance Service

The duty of local ambulance authorities under the National Health Service is not to arrange for the conveyance of all persons suffering from illness but only of those for whom transport such as the service provides is necessary, and where such transport comes within the scope of the National Health Service.

In general special transport is necessary for persons who are genuinely unable to travel by other means (for example public transport) and where the journey is closely connected with the treatment and care of the patient.

In some cases a patient may be unable to travel by public transport but the journey is not properly the responsibility of the Ambulance Service. Private arrangements should be made for these cases, which include journeys to more distant Hospitals or Convalescent Homes or to see more distant specialists, when the necessary diagnosis or treatment can be obtained nearer home, and journeys for the purpose of proceeding on holiday or to a place of recreation.

The Ambulance Service is not responsible for providing transport for a patient merely because the public transport times do not entirely fit in with the time of appointment at a hospital or because the patient cannot afford the fare to travel by public transport. Where the patient can make part of the journey by public transport, the Ambulance Service should not be called upon to provide transport for the whole of the journey.

The number of calls made on ambulance services makes it imperative that the utmost care should always be exercised to eliminate all unnecessary use of the service. While ambulances must be provided for cases of genuine need, many journeys are still undertaken where the use of an ambulance is not really justified.

A special responsibility rests on general practitioners and hospital staffs therefore to satisfy themselves that it is unsuitable for a patient to travel by other means, and that the proposed journey is the responsibility of the National Health Service.

The following table shows the number of patients conveyed during the years 1949-1965.

PATIENTS CONVEYED

Year	Sitting Cases	Stretcher Cases	Total
1949	-	-	15,062
1950	-	-	23,063
1951	17,783	6,031	23,814
1952	20,675	6,022	26,697
1953	23,501	6,317	29,818
1954	20,508	6,514	27,022
1955	24,584	7,245	31,829
1956	26,293	6,291	32,584
1957	25,444	5,817	31,261
1958	30,490	6,838	37,328
1959	32,338	5,521	37,859
1960	33,339	6,214	39,553
1961	34,497	7,095	41,592
1962	29,981	7,332	37,331
1963	28,181	7,833	36,014
1964	32,045	7,863	39,908
1965	31,710	7,058	38,768

Section 28. Prevention of Illness, Care and After Care

B.C.G. VACCINATION

B.C.G., vaccination was offered during the Autumn term to all children reaching their twelfth birthdays during the school year and it is interesting to compare the figures with those for previous years.

	B.C.G.	%	T.B.+	%	Total
Summer term 1955:					
Grammar School children reaching 14th birthday ...	188	72.9	70	27.1	258
Autumn term 1955:					
All children reaching 14th birthday	675	79.1	178	20.9	853
Autumn term 1956:					
All children reaching 14th birthday	745	81.4	170	18.6	915
Autumn term 1957:					
All children reaching 14th birthday	911	86.2	146	13.8	1,057
Autumn term 1958:					
All children reaching 14th birthday	814	90.5	85	9.5	899
Autumn term 1959:					
All children reaching 14th birthday	933	90.6	97	9.4	1,030
Autumn term 1960:					
All children reaching 14th birthday	1,196	94.4	71	5.6	1,267
Summer term 1961:					
All children reaching 13th Birthday	1,120	95.1	58	4.9	1,178
Autumn term 1961:					
All children reaching 13th birthday	1,286	92.9	98	7.1	1,384
Autumn term 1961:					
All children reaching 12th birthday	1,089	95.9	46	4.1	1,135

	B.C.G.	%	T.B. +	%	Total	
Autumn term 1962:						
All children reaching 12th birthday	1,131	98.9	13	1.1	1,144	
Autumn term 1963:						
All children reaching 12th birthday	948	96.3	36	3.7	984	
Autumn term 1964:						
All children reaching 12th birthday	1,010	98.0	21	2.0	1,031	
Autumn term 1965:						
All children reaching 12th birthday	1,008	97.0	30	2.9	1,038	
<hr/>						
Total	-	13,054	92.1	1,119	7.9	14,173

This programme was not fully operated until the Autumn term 1955. The group done during the Summer term 1955 was a pilot programme to ensure the smooth performance of the full programme for children reaching their fourteenth birthday during the school year 1955-56. The two extra groups done in 1961 were done so that in future B.C.G. vaccination might be offered as a routine to all children reaching their twelfth birthday during the school year.

It will be seen that there has been a fall in the percentage of children found to be tuberculin positive from 20.9 to 2.9 during the nine years in which the full programme has been carried out, indicating a fall in the sources of tuberculous infection. If the result of the pilot programme is included the fall has been from 27.1% to 2.9%. These results are not strictly comparable, because the last group was 2 years 8 months younger than the first group and so had been exposed to infection that much shorter. It is as well that B.C.G. vaccination has at last been accepted in this country, as without it the removal of sources of tuberculous infection, which in most cases produce immunity rather than disease in those exposed to the infection, would have produced a population increasingly susceptible to the disease. In particular the compulsion to have milk tuberculin tested or pasteurised removed the opportunity to have what in most cases was a symptomless but immunising infection.

TUBERCULOSIS CONTACT SCHEME

A scheme for the tuberculin testing and B.C.G. vaccination of contacts of cases of tuberculosis is carried out in co-operation with the Chest Physician. During the year 240 persons were tuberculin tested of whom 26 were found to be tuberculin positive and 207 tuberculin negative. 7 persons failed to return for a reading of the test.

TUBERCULIN TESTING

Tuberculin testing was offered during the year to all children reaching their tenth, eighth and sixth birthdays during the school year and it is interesting to compare the figures with those for previous years.

	TB-	%	TB+	%	Total
1956: Children reaching 10th birthday	1,073	88.8	135	11.2	1,208
1957: Children reaching 10th birthday	1,285	90.5	135	9.5	1,420
1958: Children reaching 10th birthday	1,257	94.4	74	5.6	1,331
1959: Children reaching 10th birthday	1,104	94.8	60	5.2	1,164
1960: Children reaching 10th birthday	1,162	94.2	72	5.8	1,234
1961: Children reaching 10th birthday	1,070	97.1	32	2.9	1,102
1962: Children reaching 10th birthday	1,058	99.2	8	0.8	1,066
1963: Children reaching 10th birthday	1,061	99.5	5	0.5	1,066
1964: Children reaching 10th birthday	820	99.3	6	0.7	826
1965: Children reaching 10th birthday	918	99.2	7	0.8	925

Total	-	10,808	95.2	534	4.8	11,342
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	TB-	%	TB+	%	Total
1960: Children reaching 8th birthday	1,091	96.5	39	3.5	1,130
1961: Children reaching 8th birthday	1,065	98.3	18	1.7	1,083
1962: Children reaching 8th birthday	1,093	99.3	8	0.7	1,101
1963: Children reaching 8th birthday	964	99.8	2	0.2	966
1964: Children reaching 8th birthday	760	99.4	5	0.6	765
1965: Children reaching 8th birthday	1,016	99.2	8	0.8	1,024

Total	-	5,989	98.6	80	1.4	6,069
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	TB-	%	TB+	%	Total
1956: Children reaching 6th birthday	781	96.4	29	3.6	810
1957: Children reaching 6th birthday	910	96.6	32	3.4	942
1958: Children reaching 6th birthday	788	91.7	71	8.3	859
1959: Children reaching 6th birthday	807	99.1	7	0.9	814
1960: Children reaching 6th birthday	970	98.5	15	1.5	985
1961: Children reaching 6th birthday	991	99.8	2	0.2	993
1962: Children reaching 6th birthday	941	99.7	3	0.3	944
1963: Children reaching 6th birthday	950	99.9	1	0.1	951
1964: Children reaching 6th birthday	843	99.5	4	0.5	847
1965: Children reaching 6th birthday	1,212	99.7	3	0.3	1,215

Total	-	9,193	98.2	167	1.8	9,360
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This programme was commenced in 1956 so far as those reaching their 10th and 6th birthdays are concerned, and in 1960 so far as those reaching their 8th birthdays are concerned.

The Tuberculin positive children are given a chest X-ray, and the other members of their families are investigated.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF NOTIFICATIONS, CASES ON THE REGISTER, AND DEATHS FROM PULMONARY AND
NON PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS EACH YEAR IN NEWPORT IN 10 YEAR PERIODS 1906-1965 AND EACH
YEAR 1956 - 1965

PERIOD	Notifications						Cases on Register						Deaths	
	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Pulm.	Non-Pulm.
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		
1906-1915	-	-	152.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	84.4	26.9
1916-1925	-	-	139.2	-	-	57.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	94.6	25.4
1926-1935	82.1	74.3	156.4	32.2	32.7	64.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	94.8	16.2
1936-1945	82.3	63.7	146.0	24.8	21.9	46.7	364.6	296.1	660.7	168.4	168.3	336.7	77.0	7.5
1946-1955	68.3	51.3	119.6	9.6	10.6	20.2	479.5	399.3	878.8	93.6	110.4	204.0	44.7	5.8
1956-1965	34.9	18.4	53.3	3.0	2.8	5.8	570.7	460.5	1031.2	41.3	45.4	86.7	7.8	.8
1956	47	29	76	2	6	8	563	574	1,137	52	52	104	6	-
1957	71	36	107	4	4	8	602	485	1,087	45	50	95	10	1
1958	33	26	59	1	7	8	603	489	1,092	42	49	91	4	-
1959	37	21	58	3	1	4	574	357	1,031	37	43	80	13	2
1960	37	17	54	2	-	2	568	455	1,023	36	42	78	6	-
1961	33	6	39	5	1	6	588	453	1,041	42	43	85	6	2
1962	25	9	34	2	4	6	589	457	1,046	39	44	83	6	-
1963	30	10	40	3	2	5	578	440	1,018	36	45	81	12	3
1964	21	21	42	5	2	7	554	425	979	42	44	86	6	-
1965	15	9	24	3	1	4	488	370	858	42	42	84	9	-

CARDIAC LIST

The Cardiac List, including children with rheumatic heart disease, children who had had rheumatic fever but had not developed rheumatic heart disease, children who had had chorea, and children with congenital heart disease, which list was commenced in 1959, was maintained and added to in 1965. Children with rheumatic heart disease and children with congenital heart disease were found by the Consultant Paediatrician, usually following examination by the general practitioner, the Assistant Medical Officer of Health or the school medical officer. In the absence of compulsory notification of rheumatic fever (which with its complication of rheumatic heart disease was responsible for 6,171 deaths in England and Wales in 1964), children who had had rheumatic fever were found as a result of information received from the Consultant Paediatrician, General Practitioners, School Nurses, Teachers, Education Welfare Officers and parents.

The value of the "Cardiac List" is to follow up those children suffering from established cardiac defects, and those who are under assessment by the paediatrician, in order to prevent recurrences and complications of the disease.

These are most often associated with infections. Many children are given "long term" treatment with penicillin for this reason, and it is of importance to ensure that the treatment prescribed is maintained. This is undertaken by the Health Visitor/School Nurse, and in addition a yearly assessment is carried out by the medical staff.

For the same reason, conditions which render the blood stream particularly liable to carry infection (known as "bacteraemia" and not causing any symptoms at the time) are supervised. Of these the most common are ear, nose and throat conditions, and dental extraction, and priority provision is made for children with cardiac defects. In order to limit the number of dental extractions performed on children with cardiac defects, parents are offered a six-monthly examination by the dental officer. During the period of dental extraction prophylactic penicillin cover is increased, or implemented, so that any bacterial contamination of the blood stream from infection in the mouth is quickly dealt with. It is of interest that the system of prophylaxis employed for some years in our own authority has at last gained official sanction as the method of choice ('Prevention of initial attacks and recurrences of rheumatic fever,' Min. of Health, May 1965) and this reflects the special interest of this Authority's medical staff in the prophylactic care of rheumatic heart disease.

SMOKING AND LUNG CANCER

The following illustrates the changes in the number of deaths over the last few years in England and Wales from lung cancer and from five other cancers and from five other causes:-

		1955	1965	% Change
Cancer of lung	...	17,272	26,398	+ 52.8
Cancer of bowel	...	15,239	14,857	- 2.5
Cancer of stomach	...	14,115	13,049	- 7.5
Cancer of breast	...	8,495	9,769	+ 13.0
Cancer of womb	...	3,864	3,977	- 2.9
Leukaemia	...	2,224	2,860	+ 28.6
Rheumatic fever and				
Rheumatic heart disease	...	8,564	6,296	- 26.3
Home accidents	...	6,146	6,196	+ .8
Road accidents	...	4,923	7,515	+ 52.7
Tuberculosis	...	6,492	2,282	- 64.8
Poliomyelitis	...	241	3	- 98.7

The enormous change in the importance of lung cancer as a cause of death both absolutely and in its relation to other causes is made clear from these figures.

Statistical evidence drawn from various surveys reported in the medical press show the connection between smoking and lung cancer. It has been shown that whereas in a group of 1,357 men with lung cancer 340 (25.0%) smoked the equivalent of 25 or more cigarettes a day and 7 (0.5%) were non-smokers, in a control group of 1,357 men 182 (13.4%) smoked the equivalent of 25 or more cigarettes a day, and 61 (4.5%) were non-smokers.

The death rate from lung cancer in a group of 40,000 British doctors rose from 0.07 per 1,000 among non-smokers to 2.76 per 1,000 among those who smoked 25 or more cigarettes a day, or in other words to a rate 39 times as high.

It has been shown that whereas the chances of dying of lung cancer before 55, 60 and 65 were approximately 1 in a 1,000, 1 in 500 and 1 in 333 among non-smokers, they were 1 in 25 (40 times as high) 1 in 10 (50 times as high) and one in 6 (56 times as high) among those who smoked 25 or more cigarettes a day on the basis of deaths in 1962.

Similar statistical surveys on the connection between smoking and bronchitis, and on the connection between smoking and pulmonary tuberculosis in middle-aged men (where the theory is that smoking causes a healed primary tuberculosis to break down) were also quoted and it was suggested that smoking was probably responsible not only for the 23,774 deaths from lung cancer in 1962 but also for the excess of male over female deaths from bronchitis (23,346 - 9,942 = 13,404) and from pulmonary tuberculosis (2,102 - 673 = 1,429) or for 38,607 deaths altogether.

HEALTH EDUCATION

During the winter months films on health subjects were shown to Youth Clubs, each showing being followed by a discussion led by the Deputy Medical Officer of Health. Where films have been shown, the showing has been a considerable success, the discussion ranging rapidly over a wide field, and it is felt that real good has been done.

Talks on sex education followed by discussions were also given by the Deputy Medical Officer of Health to parents of children at Secondary Schools. It was emphasised that instruction in the anatomical and physiological aspects of sex should be completed by the age of twelve, and that what was needed at the age of fourteen was discussion on sex regarded as human or rather personal relationships. It was appreciated that the first responsibility in this matter lay with the parent. However, many parents would be unable to carry out their responsibility because they lacked the mental ability to do so, or because they were indifferent, or because their own attitude to sex was not a healthy one, and that the educational system of the community must play its part, which would require the inclusion of some human anatomy and physiology and much human psychology in the syllabus for the training of teachers. In the part of the talk dealing with sex as personal relationships the emphasis was on respect for others and for oneself as a guide to conduct rather than on laying down dogmatic rules of conduct.

THE "REST" (SEASIDE) CONVALESCENT HOME PORTHCAWL

10 patients were admitted to the Rest Home for periods of convalescence, the cost of their stay being borne by the Local Health Authority.

ASCERTAINMENT OF DEAFNESS

The early detection of impairment of hearing is most important, and if possible impairment should be detected before the child reaches the age of 12 months, the time at which speech normally develops. Therefore screening tests of hearing are carried out on children between the ages of 6 and 12 months, by the Health Visitors, either at the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics or at the child's home. If any child does not respond to the tests he is examined by the Medical Officer, the Speech Therapist, and the Audiometrician, at the School Clinic. Children belonging to the following groups in which there is an extra risk of deafness are also examined at the Clinic.

- (1) Family history of deafness.
- (2) Spastic children.
- (3) History of ear discharge.
- (4) Late talkers.
- (5) Children with defective speech.
- (6) Educationally Subnormal children.
- (7) History of certain maternal illness in pregnancy, e.g. German Measles.

If necessary children are referred to the Consultant Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist and after consultation between the Consultant and the Medical Officer are referred to Audiology Units for fuller assessment and advice.

Section 29. Domestic Help

All patients receiving Home Help were advised that the service was temporary and intended for cases of illness or disability of a temporary character. Where permanent help was needed patients were encouraged to make private arrangements.

The large number of patients needing assistance meant that all the Home Helps were fully occupied in dealing with current cases and new applications had to be considered in relation to the existing cases and to those on the waiting list.

Some applicants were found to qualify for help but had little or no entitlement to priority and remained at the bottom of the waiting list.

Home Helps are expected to carry out the ordinary day to day household duties, giving the same kind of attention as is normally provided in a home. Meals are prepared and cooked, the home kept clean, and any essential shopping done. Home Helps are not nurses and the scheme is not intended to provide a nursing or sitting-in service.

Some abuses of the service have come to light. Home Helps have been asked to undertake heavy cleaning work and in one case, to decorate the house. Others have acted as escorts to cases visiting hospitals for treatment. Home Helps are often asked to do what relatives refuse to do.

The Service needs constant supervision and the Home Help Organiser is fully occupied in dealing with the helps under her control and in seeing that satisfactory arrangements are made to provide help to the cases.

Of the 679 cases helped during 1965, 545 were provided with a free service while the remainder were variously assessed from a shilling or so a week to the full charge.

Section 51. Mental Health

(1) ADMINISTRATION.

(a) Committee responsible for service.

See page 2.

(b) Number and qualifications of staff employed in the Mental Health Service.

See pages 3 and 4.

(c) Co-ordination with Regional Hospital Boards and Hospital Management Committees.

Co-ordination with the Regional Hospital Board mainly concerns the allocation of vacancies in hospitals for the mentally subnormal. At the end of the year 1 male patient was awaiting urgent admission to hospital.

Co-ordination with Hospital Management Committees concerns the supervision of patients on licence or leave from mental hospitals and the furnishing of reports of home circumstances. The Mental Welfare Officers work in liaison with the medical staff of St. Cadoc's Hospital, Caerleon, who are consulted regularly and for whom visits are regularly made.

(d) Duties delegated to voluntary associations.

No duties are delegated to voluntary associations.

(e) Whether arrangements have been initiated for the training of staff.

There is no scheme for the training of staff within the Authority. Unqualified staff are encouraged to take advantage of the facilities available under paragraph 8 of the Scheme of Conditions of Service of the National Joint Council for Local Authorities Administrative, Professional, Technical and Clerical Services; Post-Entry Training and Financial Assistance.

(2) ACCOUNT OF WORK UNDERTAKEN IN THE COMMUNITY.

(a) Under Section 28 National Health Service Act, 1946. Measures taken for prevention of mental illness, care and after care of the mentally ill and subnormal.

The greater part of the Mental Welfare Officers' work now comes under this heading. Social problems often affecting the whole family are encountered when homes are visited following a patient's admission to hospital.

Regular visiting of the patients in their homes is maintained to support them until they are re-established in the community and in employment.

The Mental Welfare Officers attend weekly at St. Cadoc's Hospital, Caerleon for case conferences, prepare social reports, interview patients, and assist them with their many difficulties.

Care and after care is based on a good relationship between the Mental Welfare Officers, the patients, and their families, and this should be established as early as possible. It is therefore essential that there should be the closest co-operation between the hospitals and the local authority services especially over the notification of admission and discharge of patients.

(b) Under the Mental Health Act, 1959.

(i) Patients suffering from mental illness -

The work undertaken by the Mental Welfare Officers and the number of patients admitted compulsorily to hospital have increased considerably. Apart from the acute cases involving urgent admission, applications for compulsory admission were only used after every effort had been made to obtain the co-operation of the patient, and to effect informal admission.

The number of patients admitted compulsorily to hospital was 55 made up as follows:-

Section 25 Mental Health Act 1959	...	2
Section 26 Mental Health Act 1959	...	1
Section 29 Mental Health Act 1959	...	52
Section 60 Mental Health Act 1959	...	-

The number of patients admitted informally to hospital was 70.

(ii) Persons suffering from subnormality -

The number of persons suffering from subnormality in the area of the Authority was 442.

10 cases were notified to the Authority under the Education Act 1944.

(iii) Persons under Guardianship -

There are no persons suffering from subnormality under guardianship.

(iv) Arrangements for carrying out the statutory duty to provide occupation and training for persons suffering from subnormality in the area of the Authority.

WESTFIELD TRAINING SCHOOL.

The Westfield Training School designed to accommodate 120 persons of all age groups was first occupied on the 24th September, 1962 and is sited on an area of approximately 2 acres on rising ground with fine views to the hills. The Building is of reinforced concrete construction, the slope of the land being utilised so that both floors are accessible from the ground thereby reducing physical problems of access in the case of handicapped persons.

The Nursery, Infant, Junior, Senior and Adult groups are engaged in various activities. The women and senior girls carry out cooking, dressmaking and laundry work

and the men and senior boys are engaged in cleaning, gardening and woodwork. All those who are capable help in the kitchen and are given some domestic training. The work of the senior group has been directed with the view to transition to the domestic science unit in the case of the girls and the sheltered workshop in the case of the boys, the scheme for which is at present in preparation.

The men enjoy their recreation period in the grounds with cricket in summer and football in winter.

Speech training with the aid of a telephone installation designed for the purpose is very popular and adds considerably to the speech fluency of the children, making them less self conscious.

Pre-reading activities and number work are considerably helped by the instructional value of games. A few of the children are able to add figures in their heads. Art is making considerable progress, as are musical activities including the percussion band and singing.

During the summer an outing to Barry Island was arranged and the annual Christmas Party took place in December.

SHELTERED WORKSHOP.

The premises previously used as an Occupation Centre in Argyle Street, have now been adapted so as to provide Sheltered employment for some 20 persons. Laundry machinery has been installed and caters for all of the requirements of the Department. Up-to-date woodworking machinery has been provided in the workshop. A Superintendent (male) is in charge of the premises, assisted by a female supervisor.

National Health Service Act 1946

LOCAL HEALTH SERVICES UNDER PART II

Section 3. Provision of Hospital and Specialist Services

ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC

This clinic is conducted by the Local Health Authority for the Welsh Hospital Board and provides for the diagnosis and treatment of pre-school and school children.

Two sessions are attended each week at the Clytha Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic by a medical Officer of the Local Health Authority. It is the practice to send all cases in which a second opinion is considered desirable to the Prince of Wales Hospital, where also all X-rays are carried out. Hospital treatment is carried out at the Prince of Wales Hospital, Rhydlafar, Cardiff.

Five physiotherapy sessions are held each week. Appliances and special shoes are obtained from the Prince of Wales Hospital, and shoes requiring special alterations are also sent there. Standard alterations to shoes are carried out locally by firms under contract with the Regional Hospital Board.

	Children under 1	Children 1 - 4	Children 5 - 14	Total
Medical Officer's Session				
New Cases ...	33	271	213	517
Attendances ...	140	848	763	1,751
Physiotherapy Sessions				
New Cases ...	3	11	43	57
Attendances ...	32	503	504	1,039

ABNORMAL CONDITIONS FOUND AMONG CHILDREN ATTENDING ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC

Condition	Under 5	5-14	Total	Condition	Under 5	5-14	Total
Genu valgum ...	73	24	97	Congenital dislocation of hip	12	-	12
Pes planus ...	67	59	126	Hallux Valgus ...	-	8	8
Calcaneus valgus ...	59	33	92	Pes cavus ...	1	7	8
Genu varum ...	20	2	22	Spinal curvature ...	-	10	10
Metatarsus varus ...	14	12	26	Spasticity ...	1	1	2
Talipes ...	10	-	10	Other conditions ...	9	18	27
Hammer toe ...	15	9	24				
Torticollis ...	10	-	10				
Painful heel ...	2	4	6				

532 children under 5 years of age and 470 children aged 5-14 were provided with alterations to shoes or with surgical appliances, making a total of 1,002.

AUXILIARY CLINIC

This Clinic is conducted by the Local Health Authority for the Regional Hospital Board and provides for the diagnosis and treatment of expectant and other mothers and children under 5 years of age.

Two sessions are attended each week at the Clytha Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic by a medical officer of the Local Health Authority.

	Expectant Mothers	Other Mothers	Children under 5	Total
New Cases:				
Venereal ...	-	-	-	-
Non-venereal ...	31	61	-	92

	Syphilis	Gonorrhoea	Non-venereal	Total
Attendances ...	106	3	830	939

ABNORMAL CONDITIONS FOUND AMONG PERSONS ATTENDING AUXILIARY CLINICS

Cervical erosion ...	24	Cervical tear ...	4
Leucorrhoea ...	10	Syphilis ...	2
Cervicitis ...	3	Vulvovaginitis ...	6
Pruritus ...	2	Trichomonal Infection ...	16
Cystocele & Rectocele ...	2		

OPHTHALMIC CLINIC

Mr. N.K. Barber, Ophthalmic Surgeon in charge of the Ophthalmic Clinic for school children also saw 177 children under school age.

EAR, NOSE AND THROAT CLINIC

Mr. D.B. Sutton, Mr. J.L.D. Williams, and Mr. G.B. Leitch, Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeons in charge of the Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic for school children, also saw 29 children under school age.

Registration of Nursing Homes

(Section 187 to 194 of the Public Health Act, 1936)

There are two Nursing Homes and two Maternity Homes within the area of the Local Health Authority. These Homes are inspected regularly.

Nurseries and Child-Minders Regulation Act, 1948

There are four Day Nurseries registered with the Local Health Authority under this Act. One Day Nursery has accommodation for 25 children, one for 20 and one for 10, and the

other one for 16. Two persons were registered as Child-Minders offering accommodation for 16 children.

Regular visits are made to these by a Health Visitor/School Nurse. At all times during 1965 they were found to be entirely satisfactory.

Epileptics and Spastics

EPILEPTICS.

There were 23 epileptics registered with the Welfare Department during the year, an increase of 1 compared with 1964. Of those registered, 15 were male and 8 were female, 3 were suffering from major epilepsy and 20 from minor epilepsy.

The distribution of the cases according to age is as follows:-

	0-14	15-29	30-39	40-49	50-64	65 and over	TOTAL
Major Epilepsy	-	1	-	1	1	-	3
Minor Epilepsy	-	7	4	2	5	2	20

The position of the cases as regards employment is as follows:-

	Of pre-school or school age	In suitable employment	At present in employment which is likely to be irregular or temporary	Unemployed	Adults in colonies or hospitals	TOTAL
Major Epilepsy	-	1	-	1	1	3
Minor Epilepsy	1	3	-	14	2	20

SPASTICS.

There were 21 spastics registered with the Welfare Department during the year, the same as in 1964. There must however be many more who are not known to the Department and it is possible that the Department could provide some services to individual spastics if they came forward.

Blind Persons

There were 394 blind and partially sighted persons registered with the Welfare Department during the year, compared with 364 in 1964. Of those registered 275 were blind and 119 partially sighted.

68 persons were examined during the year. Of these 30 were found to be blind and 33 to be partially sighted, the remaining 5 being not registered.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

(i) Total number of cases notified during the year	...	-
(ii) Number of cases in which -		
(a) Vision lost	...	-
(b) Vision impaired	...	-
(c) Treatment continuing at end of year	...	-

National Assistance Act 1948

Section 47

Removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention

No orders were obtained under the above section for 1965.

**SECTION C. PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER
INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES**

SCARLET FEVER.

21 persons were notified by doctors as suffering from scarlet fever during the year. Scarlet fever today is a mild illness and need give rise to no anxiety but it is not certain that the complications of scarlet fever, particularly rheumatic fever with its sequel of rheumatic heart disease and nephritis, are as diminished in importance as is the illness itself. It is still necessary to obtain medical advice in cases of scarlet fever and to carry out this advice.

WHOOPING COUGH.

43 persons were notified by doctors as suffering from whooping cough during the year. Whooping cough is the main cause of bronchiectasis (lung abscess) and one of the causes of bronchitis. It is preventable by immunisation and now that immunisation against whooping cough is given to babies along with immunisation against diphtheria it is hoped that the number of notifications will fall.

MEASLES.

898 persons were notified by doctors as suffering from measles during the year. Almost every child gets measles, usually before he goes to school, and as it is not a serious condition it is impossible to see why it is notifiable. In contrast rheumatic fever, which is the cause of rheumatic heart disease, is not notifiable although 6,171 people died of rheumatic heart disease in England and Wales in 1964.

DIPHTHERIA.

No notifications were received during the year.

DYSENTERY.

51 persons were notified by doctors as suffering from dysentery during the year. The majority of these cases were found in the course of routine investigation of persons who are showing no symptoms of intestinal disease. So far as Sonne dysentery at any rate is concerned the organism appears to be for the main part a commensal organism, that is to say an organism which occurs in the body without exerting any harmful effect.

MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTION.

1 notification was received during the year.

ACUTE PNEUMONIA.

7 persons were notified by doctors as suffering from acute pneumonia during the year.

SMALL POX.

No notifications were received during the year.

ACUTE ENCEPHALITIS.

No notifications were received during the year.

TYPHOID FEVER.

No notifications were received during the year.

PARATYPHOID FEVER.

2 notifications were received during the year.

ERYSIPELAS.

1 person was notified by a doctor as suffering from erysipelas during the year.

FOOD POISONING.

37 persons were notified by doctors as suffering from food poisoning during the year. There were no family outbreaks. The 37 cases occurred singly, 2 due to infection by Salmonella Stanley, and 1 due to infection by Salmonella Enteritidis and 34 due to Salmonella Typhimurium.

In no case was it possible to ascertain the food involved. The scatter of cases where more than one was caused by the same organism was random both in time and in place. So far as any conclusion could be drawn it was that the cases of food poisoning which occurred, were due to the importation of infection into the town from outside in small doses in food stuffs.

TUBERCULOSIS.

28 persons were notified by doctors as suffering from tuberculosis during the year. Tuberculosis is discussed in Section B of the Report (General Provision of Health Services for the Area), under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act 1946 (Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care).

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

1 person was notified by a doctor as suffering from puerperal pyrexia during the year.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

1 notification was received during the year.

ANTHRAX.

No notifications were received during the year.

MALARIA.

No notifications were received during the year.

There follows a table of infectious and other notifiable diseases notified during the year.

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

ANNUAL RETURN

Age Group					Acute Poliomyelitis											
	Scarlet fever	Whooping Cough	Paralytic	Non-Paralytic	Measles (excluding rubella)	Diphtheria	Dysentery	Meningococcal infection								
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	20	20	-	-	1	1	-	-
1 "	-	-	5	3	-	-	-	-	71	59	-	-	1	1	-	-
2 years	-	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	62	58	-	-	3	2	-	-
3 "	2	1	7	4	-	-	-	-	72	64	-	-	5	5	-	-
4 "	2	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	81	66	-	-	4	1	-	-
5-9 "	6	3	7	5	-	-	-	-	183	129	-	-	5	4	-	-
10-14 "	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	7	-	-	2	-	-	-
15-24 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-
25 and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	8	-	1
Age unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (all ages) ...	13	8	26	17	-	-	-	-	495	403	-	-	24	27	-	1

Age Groups	Acute Pneumonia		Small Pox		Acute encephalitis				Typhoid fever		Para-typhoid fever		Erysipelas		Food Poisoning	
					Infective		Post in-fectious									
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
5-14 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	12
15-44 years	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2
45-64 years	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
65 and over	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Age unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (all ages)	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	20	17

Age Groups	Tuberculosis					
	Respiratory		Meninges & C.N.S.		Other	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 Years	1	-	-	-	-	-
2-4 years	1	-	-	-	-	-
5-9 years	-	1	-	-	-	-
10-14 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-19 years	1	-	-	-	-	-
20-24 years	1	1	-	-	-	-
25-34 years	1	3	-	-	2	-
35-44 years	1	2	-	-	1	-
45-54 years	4	1	-	-	-	-
55-64 years	4	-	-	-	-	-
65-74 years	1	-	-	-	-	-
75 and over	-	1	-	-	-	1
Age unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	15	9	-	-	3	1

Other notifiable diseases	
M	F
Puerperal pyrexia	
1	1
Ophthalmia neonatorum	
1	1
Anthrax	
-	-
Malaria	
-	-

SECTION D. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLY

I am indebted to Mr. A.E. Guild, B.Sc., M. Inst. C.E. the Engineer and Manager of the Newport & South Monmouthshire Water Board for the following information.

The water supply has been satisfactory in quality and quantity throughout the area.

Talybont water has been treated by lime treatment at the purification plant to obviate any risk of plumbo solvency. Regular tests are carried out at the plant to ensure that the correct dosage is applied, and periodical tests are carried out on the treated water to ensure that the treatment is satisfactory.

There is nothing to report as regards any form of contamination.

Bacteriological and Chemical analyses have been periodically taken on all sources of supply and from each treatment plant.

AVERAGE CHEMICAL ANALYSES OF TREATED WATERS 1965

All Chemical results are expressed in parts per million

The results of these analyses are shown in the following table.

Appearance	Ynysyfro	Panttyroes	Wentwood	Talybont	Llandegefdd (Court Farm)	Blaen Bran	Rogerstone Grange	Whitemill	Michaelstone
Colour	Clear	Slightly Cloudy	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Slightly Cloudy	Slightly Cloudy
pH value	Colourless	Very slight green	Colourless	Colourless	Colourless	Colourless	Colourless	Slight yellow	Colourless
Total solid residue (dried at 180°C)	8.1	8.2	7.7	8.5	7.3	8.3	7.9	7.9	8.0
Suspended matter (dried at 105°C)	185	148	105	70	160	82	92	160	105
Chloride as Chlorine	0.2	0.5	Nil	0.3	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.5	2.5
Ammoniacal Nitrogen (free ammonia expressed as N)	14	12	13	7	12	9	12	12	9
Albuminoid Nitrogen (Expressed as N)	0.024	0.023	0.014	0.026	0.017	0.010	0.020	0.051	0.028
Nitrate Nitrogen (Expressed as N)	0.195	0.140	0.22	0.170	0.160	0.066	0.059	0.150	0.21
Nitrite Nitrogen (Expressed as N)	0.52	1.10	1.18	0.29	0.80	0.30	1.84	2.46	0.32
Hardness, Total (Expressed as CaCO ₃)	0.012	0.006	Nil	Nil	0.003	Nil	Nil	0.003	0.002
Hardness, Carbonate (Expressed as CaCO ₃)	144	125	80	37	130	59	61	126	60
Hardness, Non Carbonate (Expressed as CaCO ₃)	119	100	54	28	66	41	32	95	44
Iron (Expressed as Fe)	25	25	26	9	64	18	29	31	16
Manganese (Expressed as Mn.)	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.07	-	0.13	0.12
Residual Aluminium (Expressed as Al.)	0.005	Nil	0.005	0.02	0.04	0.005	0.01	0.005	0.08
Lead (Expressed as Pb.)	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.12	0.02	0.12	0.03	0.10	0.10
Zinc (" " Zn.)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate solution in 4 hrs. at 27°C	0.70	0.70	0.55	0.70	0.35	0.10	0.20	0.90	0.95
Free Carbon Dioxide (Expressed as CO ₂)	2	2	2.5	0.1	7	0.5	1	2.5	1

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION RELATING TO THE SUPPLY.

<i>Number of Houses Supplied</i> - from Public Water Mains	...	31,854
- by means of Stand Pipes	...	Nil
<i>Population Supplied</i> - (within the area of the Borough)	...	106,600

NEWPORT RAINFALL

The following table showing average monthly and annual rainfall over the last 77 years and monthly and annual rainfall for 1965 at the Newport and South Monmouthshire Water Board's Friars Street works, may be of interest.

		77 years Average	1965
January	...	4.13	5.63
February	...	2.85	0.11
March	...	2.88	3.19
April	...	2.54	2.16
May	...	2.68	2.26
June	...	2.28	3.94
July	...	3.06	5.41
August	...	3.90	2.17
September	...	3.20	4.48
October	...	4.21	1.27
November	...	4.11	4.52
December	...	4.59	10.74
Whole Year	...	40.43	45.88

It will be seen that over the 77 year period the six driest months are February to July inclusive and the six wettest months are August to January inclusive. September however approximates more closely to the six driest months than to the five other wettest months over the period of 77 years, although it was not the case in 1965. It would perhaps be better therefore to say that there are seven comparatively dry months. February to July inclusive, and September, and five comparatively wet months, August and October to January inclusive. The variations between the amounts of rainfall in the various months over the 77 year period are so wide that large alterations over a long period would be needed to cause much change in the present pattern.

Over a number of years it can safely be said that most Februaries will be comparatively dry and most Augusts comparatively wet, but no prognostications can be made for any one year. 1965 proved to be a wetter than average year. Seven months were wetter than the 77 year average and five were drier and the total rainfall for the year (45.88 inches) was 113.5 per cent of the 77 year average (40.43 inches). In the first half of the year three months were wetter than the 77 year average and three were drier and the total rainfall for the first half of the year (17.29 inches) was 99.5 per cent of the 77 year average (17.36 inches). However, in the second half of the year four months were wetter than the 77 year average and two were drier and the total rainfall for the second half of the year (28.59 inches) was 123.9 per cent of the 77 year average (23.07 inches).

ERADICATION OF VERMIN

The following particulars show the action taken during the year for the eradication of Vermin:-

Number of houses found to be infested	...	109
Disinfested by the Department	...	109
Disinfested by occupiers under supervision of the Department	...	Nil

Houses infested with vermin are sprayed with liquid insecticides containing 5% D.D.T. and Pyrethrins.

In all instances where houses are found to be verminous, advice is given to the tenants as to the best means of preventing re-infestation and revisits are made by the Inspectors as necessary.

Further references to house inspection and insanitary property are to be found in the Chief Public Health Inspectors report.

RODENT CONTROL

Four rodent operators are employed full-time by the Corporation, two of whom are engaged on the maintenance baiting of sewers. The improvement brought about through the persistent efforts made to reduce the rat population has been maintained.

The following tables summarise the work done and the results achieved during the year.

(a) SEWERS

No. of manholes inspected	...	3,058
" " " " poison baited	...	1,029
Quantity of bait laid (ozs)	...	12,760

(b) SURFACE

No. of visits to dwelling houses	...	2,074
" " " " business premises	...	790
" " " " local authority premises		428
Quantity of bait laid (ozs)	...	26,846
No. of drains tested	...	101
No. of drains defective	...	37
No. of rats found	...	233

(c) PORT

No. of rats found:-

(i) Ashore	...	8
(ii) On vessels	...	2

Total	-	<u>10</u>
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THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1961

PART I OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (Including Inspections made by Public Health Inspectors.)

Premises	Number on Register	Number		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	12	20	1	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	414	408	5	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	13	32	-	-
Total -	439	460	6	-

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	2	2	-	1	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective Drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient ..	3	3	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	2	2	-	-	-
Total -	8	8	-	1	-

PART VII OF THE ACT

Nature of Work	SECTION 133			SECTION 134		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 133 (1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists.	No. of Instances of work in un-wholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing apparel	8	-	-	-	-	-
Curtains and furniture hangings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stuffed Toys	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	8	-	-	-	-	-

SECTION E. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Summary of samples taken with results

A. FORMAL AND INFORMAL SAMPLES SUBMITTED TO THE PUBLIC ANALYST FOLLOWING ROUTINE SAMPLING.

Description of Sample	Number taken		Results of any samples which were not genuine	Action taken following unsatisfactory samples
	Informal	Formal		
MILK	107	237	<p>2 Informal (taken from vending machines) - Adulterated</p> <p>1 Formal taken from a vending machine showed a small deficiency in solids not fat. Confirmed as added water by the freezing point test which indicated 5% added water</p> <p>1 Formal Adulterated Deficient in fat to the extent of 3.3%</p>	<p>Followed up with producer and two formal samples taken from same source. Note:- Further two informal samples taken from other vending machines proved genuine but one was souring on receipt.</p> <p>Followed up with producer</p> <p>Taken up with producer</p>

continued/

Description of Sample	Number taken		Results of any samples which were not genuine	Action taken following unsatisfactory samples
	Informal	Formal		
DAIRY PRODUCTS (Including Ice Cream)				
Ice Cream	35	-		
Top Pops	2	-		
Strawberry Mousse	1	-		
Frig-Ice	1	-		
Yoghurt	3	-		
Pure Cream	1	-		
Skimmed Milk Powder	1	-		
Margarine	2	-		
Milk Topping	1	-		
Cheese Spread	1	-		
Rum and Cheddar Cheese	1	-		
MEAT AND FISH PRODUCTS				
Chicken Roll	1	-		
Corned Beef	2	-	1 can of Corned Beef was found to have the seams and upper surface of can stained due to iron sulphide. It was considered not harmful.	Warning letter sent to Retailer.
Cottage Pie	1	-		
Sausages, Beef	5	-		
Sausages, Pork	3	-		
Steak and Kidney Pie	1	-		
Pork Roll	1	-	Mould growth extensive. Numerous dents & rust spots indicating that canning & storage were at fault.	Complete stock surrendered by wholesaler
Shredded Steak	1	-		
Meat Pasty	2	-		
Savoury Faggots	1	-		
Fish Portions	1	-		
Pigs Trotters	1	-		
Kangaroo Tail Soup	1	-		
WINES, SPIRITS AND SOFT DRINK PREPARATIONS				
Vintage Raspberryade	1	-	Suitable for consumption but incorrectly labelled. Word "Vintage" indicated that it had been matured & resembles an old wine	Correspondence to Manufacturers. Matter referred to Town Clerk's Department for Legal Opinion. Advised that label was acceptable.

continued/

Description of Sample	Number taken		Results of any samples which were not genuine	Action taken following unsatisfactory samples
	Informal	Formal		
WINES, SPIRITS AND SOFT DRINK PREPARATIONS Contd.				
Blackcurrent Drink	1	-		
Coffee	1	-		
Cocktail Lemon	1	-		
Orange Drink	1	-		
Bed Time Drink	1	-		
Health Drink	2	-		
Orange Flower Water	1	-		
Fruit Drink	1	-		
Whisky	16	-		
Vodka	3	-		
Rum	1	-		
Cream Sherry	1	-		
Gin	2	-		
Tomato Juice Cocktail	1	-		
Grapefruit Crush	1	-		
CEREALS AND FARINACEOUS PRODUCTS.				
Norwegian Bread	1	-		
Biscuits	1	-		
Meringue Powder	1	-		
Matzo Meal	1	-		
Mixed Cereal	1	-		
Fresh Cream Trifle	1	-		
Cream Doughnut	1	-		
Fresh Cream Tart	1	-		
Fresh Cream Cake	1	-		
Pure Ground Rice	1	-		
Soup Mixture	1	-		
Starch Reduced Rolls	1	-		
Dried Mushroom	1	-		
Seasoning	1	-		
Sausage Rusk	1	-		
Pure Wheat Embryo	1	-		
Egg Noodle	1	-		
JAMS, PRESERVES, TABLE JELLIES, DRIED FRUITS ETC.				
Sunny Spread	1	-		
Apple Cider & Pure unpasteurised Honey	1	-		
Rose Petals in Heavy Syrup	1	-		
Guava Jelly	1	-		
Marmalade	1	-		
Mixed Fruit Jam	1	-		
Strawberry Jam	1	-		
Cherry Brandy Liqueur Preserve	1	-		

continued/-

Description of Sample	Number taken		Results of any samples which were not genuine	Action taken following unsatisfactory samples
	Informal	Formal		
SALAD CREAM, SPICES, SAUCES, VINEGAR ETC. Pure Extract of Vanilla	1	-	Extract of Tonka bean present which indicated that the extract was not a pure extract of vanilla, Hence Adulterated.	Retailers withheld all stock, pending information from manufacturer. Released for sale after information received from manufacturer and appropriate relabelling.
Almond Flavouring	1	-		
Chillie Powder	3	-		
Curry Powder	2	-		
Gravy Browning	1	-		
Coarse Black Pepper	1	-		
Tumeric Powder	2	-		
Mayonaise	1	-		
Pickled Eggs	1	-	Adulterated by absence of a declared ingredient.	Formal sampling to be carried out.
Mixed Pickles	1	-		
Rum and Arrac Flavouring	1	-		
Pineapple and Orange Concentrate	1	-		
DRUGS.				
Health Salts	1	-		
Ante-Pain	1	-		
Nerve Sedative	1	-		
Aqua Clean	1	-		
Cough Pastilles	1	-		
SWEETS.				
Mixed Fruit Flavoured Tablets	1	-		
Bag of Sweets	1	-		
Fruit Chew	1	-		
Chocolate Bottles	1	-		
Chocolate Novelty	1	-		
Liquid Filled Chocolates	1	-		
Ball Point Pen containing Sweets	1	-		

continued/

Description of Sample	Number taken		Results of any samples which were not genuine	Action taken following unsatisfactory samples
	Informal	Formal		
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Plastic Tool Set	1	-		
Tea Bags	1	-		
Walnuts	1	-		
Brown Sugar	1	-		
Instant Mashed Potato Powder	1		Excess of sulphur dioxide detected.	Further informal sample taken in 1966 - Satisfactory
Creamed Mushroom Soup	1	-		
Dried Fruit	1	-		
Food Colours	1	-		
Sausage Casings	1	-		
Mussels in Vinegar	1	-		
Spanish Apricots	1	-		
Leaves & Berries	1	-		

B. FOODSTUFFS SOLD TO THE PUBLIC AND COMPLAINTS RECEIVED FROM PURCHASERS

1. NOT SUBMITTED TO THE PUBLIC ANALYST.

Description of Foodstuff	No. rec'd	Nature of Complaint	Action taken
Apple Tart	1	Contained Mould	No action taken. Insufficient evidence re condition at time of purchase.
Bacon (Pre-Packed)	2	1 Unsound (Pre-Packed)	Examined at manufacturers laboratory and report sent to department - no action.
		1 Contained maggots	Complainant requested no formal action.
Beans (Frozen)	1	Suspected presence of slug.	Suspected slug identified as portion of bean.
Blackcurrant Slice	1	Contained piece of metal	No action - metal only produced - complainant notified of enquiries made.
Bread	3	1 stale and dirt on crust	Matter been taken up with bakery re source of dirt on crust, as agreed with complainant.
		1 mouldy	No action taken. Wrapper not coded. Returned by retailers to suppliers.
		1 contained hole (slices)	Bakers contacted. Stated hole caused by birds. Manufacturers taking action to prevent entry of birds. Complainant notified.

continued/

Description of Foodstuff	No. rec'd	Nature of Complaint	Action taken
Bread Rolls	1	Dirty	Manager of shop interviewed. Warning sent to all branches re storage of bread on floors.
Cabbage	1	Unsound	Warning letter sent to Retailer.
Cheese	1	Contained Maggots	No action taken due to lapse of time between date of purchase and that of lodging complaint.
Chicken (Pre-packed salad)	1	Unsound	Warning letter sent.
Chicken Leg	1	Unsound	No action taken. Appearance not good but of sound condition.
Chitterling	1	Decomposed	Warning letter sent to manufacturer.
Corned Beef	3	1 Mouldy	No action taken, returned to manufacturers for research purposes. Complainant notified.
		1 contained bovine hair attached to hide.	Manufacturers contacted and investigation made. Warning letter sent to manufacturers.
Cockles	1	Unsound	Not submitted for Analysis. Insufficient evidence for action.
Fish Cutlet	1	Containing	Complainant informed that the worm was a parasite commonly found in fish and not transmittable to human beings.
Fruit Pie	1	Contained Ants	Warning letter sent to retailer.
Lemon Mousse	1	Discoloured	No action taken - insufficient evidence as to condition at time of purchase.
Lettuce	1	Covered with dirt and slugs	No legal action taken. Area manager for retailers warned to take precautions re washing of lettuces etc.
Meat	1	Offensive smell	Warning letter sent.
Milk Bottle	1	Dirty	Warning letter sent to dairy.
Toffee	1	Contained a piece of wire	No action taken due to lapse of time from date of purchase. Sample sent to manufacturers.

2. SUBMITTED TO PUBLIC ANALYST.

Description of Foodstuff	No. rec'd	Result	Action taken
Baby Food	1	Contained Mould	No legal action taken at complainant's request.
Baby's Teething Ring.	1	Dangerous	No legal action taken. Representation made to suppliers. Article re-designed to overcome danger.
Beef Broth	1	Genuine	
Bread	3	1 Contained two pieces of dark string.	Manufacturer prosecuted - Fined £5.

continued/

Description of Foodstuff	No. rec'd	Result	Action taken
		1 Contained a rusty piece of iron	Retailer prosecuted - Fined £3, but after appeal to the Court of Quarter Sessions the appeal was upheld and the conviction was quashed.
		1 Mouldy	No legal action taken. Warning letter sent to manufacturer.
Bread Rolls	2	1 Contained fibre material	No legal action. Warning letter sent to manufacturer.
		1 Contained a piece of metal	Manufacturer prosecuted - Fined £5
Cakes	1	Genuine	
Chopped Ham & Pork	1	Genuine	
Chopped Pork	1	Mouldy	Referred to Ministry of Health and importers for their attention.
Coffee	1	Genuine	
Corned Beef	8	3 Genuine 2 Unsound	1 Warning letter sent to retailer. 1 Referred to Ministry of Health and importers. Complainant notified of action taken.
		1 Mouldy & decomposed	Referred to canners for observation. No further action taken.
		1 Mouldy	Referred to Ministry of Health and importers for investigation.
		1 Discoloured due to faulty canning	Tin returned to manufacturers for laboratory tests. Complainant advised.
Cream Bun	1	Contained an insect	Manufacturer prosecuted - Fined £10.
Eccles Cake	1	Contained foreign matter - fibrous matrix.	Manufacturer prosecuted - Fined £5.
Evaporated Milk	1	Contents solidified and souring	Warning letter sent to retailer.
Fruit (tinned)	1	Genuine	
Ham	1	Decomposed	Warning letter sent to retailer.
Meat Pie	1	Genuine	

continued/

Description of Foodstuff	No. rec'd	Result	Action taken
Milk	5	1 contained brown, dried and heated milk solids	No action taken - having regard to all circumstances
		1 contained a fragment of stem and leaf	Warning letter sent to bottler.
	*	1 contained box used to contain toy pistol caps.	Bottler prosecuted - Fined £5.
	*	1 contained dirt	Bottler prosecuted - Fined £10.
	*	1 contained sand and concrete.	Bottler prosecuted - Fined £10.
		* Bottles not thoroughly cleansed before use	
Orangeade (Bottle)	1	Genuine	
Pasty	3	1 contained wire	Manufacturer prosecuted - Fined £10.
		1 contained china	Manufacturer prosecuted - Fined £5.
		1 Mouldy	Manufacturer prosecuted - Fined £5.
Pork Luncheon Meat		1 Contained metallic body, possibly a piece of solder. Stain in meat caused by sulphur on meat reacting with the lead	Referred to Ministry of Health and Importers for attention.
Pork Pies	2	2 Mouldy	Manufacturers prosecuted - Fined £10 in each case.
Sausage	2	1 Genuine	
		1 Contained maggots	Manufacturer prosecuted - Fined £5.
Sausage Roll	1	Genuine	
Scone	1	Contained a fly	Manufacturer prosecuted - Fined £5.
Soft Brown Sugar	1	Genuine	
Steak Pie	1	Mouldy	Warning letter sent to retailers.
Strawberry Tart	1	Contained a worm	Warning letter sent to Bakers.
Tart	1	Contained mice droppings.	Warning letter sent to Baker

continued/

Description of Foodstuff	No. rec'd	Nature of Complaint	Action taken
Top Pop	1	Contained excessive saccharin	Taken up with manufacturer.
Trifle	1	Contained dark cotton fibres	Warning letter sent to Manufacturer.

Grand Total	Informal	Formal	Total
Number of samples submitted to Public Analyst	327	239	562
Number found genuine ...	283	235	518
Number found adulterated ...	42	2	44
Percentage adulterated ...	12.95	.84	7.8

PROSECUTIONS FOR BREACHES OF THE LAW

Prosecutions under	Commodity	Result
Food and Drugs Act, 1955 Section 2(1)	Mince Pie	Manufacturer/retailer fined £8 for selling a mince pie which contained a dead wasp.
- ditto -	Bread	Retailer fined £5 for selling a loaf of bread which contained mould.
- ditto -	Chicken	Retailer fined £5., plus costs for selling a chicken which contained maggots.
- ditto -	Angel Cake	Retailers were found not guilty of selling a cake which contained mould. The contravention was due to an act of default by manufacturers who were fined £5.
- ditto -	Bread	Manufacturers fined £5 for selling a loaf of bread which contained two pieces of dark string.
- ditto -	Pork Pie	Manufacturer/Retailer fined £10 for selling a pork pie which contained mould.
- ditto -	Cornish Pasty	Manufacturer fined £10 for selling a cornish pasty which contained a piece of wire.

continued/

Prosecutions under	Commodity	Result
Food and Drugs Act, 1955 Section 2(1)	Scone	Manufacturer/Retailer fined £5 for selling a scone which contained a fly.
- ditto -	Pasty	Manufacturer/Retailer fined £5 for selling a pasty which contained mould.
- ditto -	Eccles Cake	Manufacturer fined £5 for selling an eccles cake which contained fibres matrix.
- ditto -	Chipolata Sausages	Retailer fined £5 for selling chipolata sausages containing maggots.
- ditto -	Pork Pie	Manufacturer/Retailer fined £10 for selling a pie which contained mould.
- ditto -	Cream Bun	Manufacturer/Retailer fined £10 for selling a cream bun which contained a brown house moth.
Milk & Dairies (General) Regulations 1959, Regulation 27(1)	Milk Bottle	Producer fined £5 for selling milk in a milk bottle which was not thoroughly cleansed before use.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK.

As will be seen from the following table, 206 samples of Designated milks have been submitted for examination. 13 samples proved to be unsatisfactory.

Designation of Milk	No. of samples taken	Results of Examination	
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Pasteurised ...	123	116	7
Sterilized ...	34	34	-
Tuberculin Tested (Raw) ...	49	43	6
	206	193	13

EXAMINATION OF MILK FOR TUBERCULOSIS.

49 samples of milk were taken for the inoculation test to determine the presence of tubercle bacilli, all of which gave negative results to tuberculosis.

ICE CREAM (HEAT TREATMENT, ETC.) REGULATIONS 1959.

68 samples were examined during the year. Of these 53 were regarded as satisfactory, but 15 reduced the methylene blue in 2 hours or less.

THE FOOD STANDARDS (ICE CREAM) REGULATIONS, 1959.

35 samples (all informal) were taken during the year. All proved to be satisfactory.

FOOD INSPECTION.

5,599 inspections and visits have been made to some twenty different classes of premises where food is prepared, stored and/or exposed for sale.

SHELL FISH.

There are no shell fish beds or layings within the Borough or Port of Newport.

PUBLIC SLAUGHTERHOUSE.

The total number of animals slaughtered in 1965 was 29,134 including 2,495 beasts, 290 calves, 6,893 pigs, 19,456 sheep and lambs compared with 41,674 for the year 1964.

PRIVATE SLAUGHTERHOUSE.

24,009 pigs were slaughtered at the bacon factory situated at Maesglas.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR FOR 1965

The work carried out by the Public Health Inspectorate in Housing, the administration of the Food and Drugs Act, the control of Atmospheric Pollution and Noise, Pest Control and other aspects of environmental hygiene is described in the following pages.

Substantial progress was made in the enforcement of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, and details of the first full year's operation of the Act are given at the end of the report.

2,977 complaints relating to all aspects of the work were investigated - an increase of 190 complaints as compared with 1964.

1,962 sanitary defects were remedied during the year, details of which are included on the adjoining table.

NUISANCES ABATED AND SANITARY DEFECTS REMEDIED, ETC., COMPARING THE YEARS 1964 AND 1965		1964	1965
<u>Exterior</u>			
Chimney stacks rebuilt or repaired		15	11
Roofs repaired or renewed		115	139
Rainwater pipes and eaves gutters renewed or repaired		126	118
Walls - rebuilt or repaired		25	15
rendered for the prevention of dampness		6	36
external plastering repaired		13	16
damp proof courses inserted		61	53
Outbuildings repaired		1	1
Obstructive outbuildings demolished		-	1
Yards, passages, etc., paved or repaired		21	26
Carried Forward		383	416

continued/

NUISANCES ABATED AND SANITARY DEFECTS REMEDIED, ETC., COMPARING THE YEARS 1964 AND 1965	1964	1965
<u>Interior</u>		
Doors and frames renewed or repaired	36	43
Floors renewed or repaired	35	40
Floors ventilated	2	2
Grates or ovens renewed or repaired	20	15
Internal plastering (walls) repaired or replastered	39	43
Internal plastering (Ceilings) repaired or replastered	31	42
Lighting or Ventilation of rooms improved	-	-
Staircases repaired	6	1
Staircases Renewed	2	3
Windows and frames renewed or repaired	63	115
Window cords renewed	40	58
<u>Drainage</u>		
New drains constructed	3	4
Drains cleansed	393	420
Drains reconstructed	13	11
Drains repaired	70	81
Drains tested: (Smoke)	76	148
Gullies cleansed	27	22
Gullies fixed	11	32
Inspection chambers provided or repaired	36	30
Intercepting traps provided or repaired	2	-
Lavatory basins or bath waste pipes trapped or repaired	2	5
Soil pipes or ventilating shafts fixed or repaired	18	25
Sink troughs provided	4	3
Sink troughs trapped or waste pipes repaired	12	12
<u>Water Closets</u>		
Additional Water closets provided	1	-
Water closet buildings repaired	15	13
Seats, doors renewed or repaired	15	9
Lighting and ventilation of water closet improved	2	4
Water closets reconstructed	1	-
Joint to water closet pan repaired	2	1
Water closet pans cleansed	9	12
New water closet pans and traps fixed	26	26
Flushing apparatus renewed	7	20
Flushing apparatus repaired	35	21
<u>Miscellaneous Repairs & Nuisances Abated</u>		
Storage accommodation provided or improved	-	1
Accumulations removed	42	53
Animals, nuisances from abated	1	1
Overcrowding abated	2	2
Water supply provided	5	-
Water taps or pipes repaired	19	21
Other repairs and nuisances abated	150	207
TOTALS	-	-
	1,656	1,962

HOUSING

CLEARANCE AREAS.

- (1) The North Street Clearance Order in respect of the North Street Nos. 1 and 2 Clearance Areas 1964 involving 16 houses, was confirmed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government in January.
- (2) The findings of the Public Inquiry into the Council's intention to make Compulsory Purchase Orders in respect of the Kingsway, Emllyn Street and Canal Parade Clearance Areas were made known in February. The Minister confirmed the three orders involving 34 houses and other land without modification.
- (3) A Clearance Order relating to Nos. 40 - 44 St. Michael Street was submitted to the Minister for confirmation.
- (4) The houses in the Granville Square (No. 1) Clearance Area (Nos. 11 - 14) were demolished by the owner in February.

HOUSING SURVEY - PILLGWENLLY AREA.

On 9th November the Council considered the Report and Recommendation of the Special Committee set up in 1964 to consider the findings of the report on the Survey of the 1,686 houses in the Pill Main Area.

The Council decided to defer the re-development of the area for 10 years but to proceed to take action in respect of the 341 houses found to be unfit for human habitation.

INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES.

Action under the Housing Act, 1957 resulted in five Demolition Orders and thirty five Closing Orders being made. Five Closing Orders were revoked after the houses had been made fit for human habitation.

Thirty three families comprising eighty nine persons were re-housed by the Council.

HOUSES REPAIRED - PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936.

1,008 houses were repaired, 437 by the Corporation either in default or at the owners request. Repairs carried out to roofs numbered 139 and 53 damp proof courses were inserted. It was necessary to serve 729 Statutory Notices under the Public Health Act, 1936 in connection with these repairs.

Following non-compliance with Statutory Notices under the Public Health Act, 1936, it was necessary to apply to the Magistrates for Nuisance Orders in four cases with the following results.

14 Days Order	...	1
28 Days Order	...	2
28 Days Order plus costs		1

HOUSES IN MULTIPLE OCCUPATION - HOUSING ACTS 1961 AND 1964.

During the year action was taken to deal with unsatisfactory conditions in further houses which became known as being in multiple occupation. In some cases informal approaches to owners resulted in additional facilities being installed and overcrowding abated.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There is now only one registered Common Lodging House within the Borough with accommodation for 30 lodgers.

8 visits were made to these premises to ensure that they were maintained in accordance with the Byelaws.

SEAMEN'S LODGING HOUSES.

There are four Seamen's Lodging Houses with accommodation for 74 seamen, registered with the Council under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894.

103 visits were made to these premises during the year and informal action only was necessary to ensure that a satisfactory standard was maintained.

CARAVAN SITES AND MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.

One Licensed caravan site accommodating 25 caravans ceased to operate as the land was required for development as a site for private houses.

Only one licensed site accommodating 8 caravans now remains in the Borough.

The National Census on the Gypsy population of the county took place on 22nd March but no gypsies were located on land within the area of the County Borough on that day.

However on a number of occasions during the year it was necessary to take action to remove caravan dwellers who occupied land within the Borough without authority. These itinerants give rise to nuisances and cause considerable annoyance to residents.

RENT ACT, 1957.

During the year, applications were received from owners and tenants under the Housing and Rent Act Regulations, as listed below:-

Part I - Applications for certificates of disrepair.

(1) Number of applications for certificates	1*
(2) Number of decisions not to issue certificates	Nil
(3) Number of decisions to issue certificates -	
(a) in respect of some but not all defects	1
(b) in respect of all defects	-
(4) Number of Undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	Nil

(5) Number of Undertakings refused by Local Authority under provision to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	Nil
(6) Number of certificates issued	Nil

* Application invalidated - tenant vacated premises.

Part II - Applications for cancellation of certificates.

(7) Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates	1
(8) Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	Nil
(9) Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenant's objection	Nil
(10) Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	1

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS.

313 houses were inspected to ascertain the estimated life of each property in connection with applications for Discretionary and Standard Grants.

INSPECTION OF HOUSES FOR THE PURPOSE OF COUNCIL MORTGAGES.

All houses constructed prior to 1919 which are the subject of loan applications are now inspected by the Public Health Inspectorate to assess:-

(1) Fitness.

(2) The extent of repairs necessary to ensure that subject to reasonable care and maintenance the houses will remain fit for human habitation for a period in excess of that of the loan.

213 houses were so inspected during the year and 74 were found to be in need of essential repairs.

Granting of the loans was made conditional on these repairs being carried out and at the end of the year repairs costing over £3,000 had been completed.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

FOOD PREMISES.

The number of food premises in the register maintained by the department stood at 1,712 at the end of the year and consisted of:-

Bakehouses	...	...	19
Butchers	...	...	112
Cooked Meat Shops	...	...	76
Fish and Fruit	...	...	180
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	26
Ice Cream	...	...	360
Provision Shops and Stores	...	...	474
Restaurants and Kitchens	...	...	87
Miscellaneous	...	...	378
			<u>1,712</u>

one hundred and two of which are registered under Section 33 of the Newport Corporation Act, 1934, for the preparation or manufacture of sausages, or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved meat, fish or other food intended for the purpose of sale).

A total of 5,599 visits (as shown in the table below) were made by your officers in connection with the inspection and supervision of the preparation, handling and storage of food.

Premises		Visits	Re-visits
Dairies, Milkshops, Milk Distributors	...	325	43
Bakehouses	...	34	13
Butchers' Premises	...	256	37
Cattle Market	...	46	10
Cooked Meat Shops	...	87	-
Fish and Fruit Premises	...	93	5
Fried Fish Shops	...	74	21
Food vehicle and Meat in Transit	...	307	40
Ice Cream Premises and vehicles	...	201	32
Provision Market	...	51	9
Provision Shops and Stores	...	525	97
Restaurants and Kitchens	...	265	68
Slaughterhouses (Public)	...	360	902
Slaughterhouses (Private)	...	293	399
Other Food Stores	...	174	34
Merchandise Marks Act	...	51	4
Works and School Canteens	...	75	14
Wholesale Meat Depots	...	637	17
		3,854	1,745

The continued enforcement of the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1960, has resulted generally in the improved standards in all food premises being maintained.

In the case of all new or altered food premises, detailed plans are passed to this department for examination and comment at the time of submission to the Council and as a result compliance with the Food Hygiene Regulations was discussed with the firms concerned and many amendments and improvements were incorporated to satisfy our requirements. A further large Supermarket was opened during the year.

FOOD AND DRUGS SAMPLING.

237 Formal and 325 Informal Samples of a wide variety of foods and drugs were

taken and submitted for analysis by your Inspectors during the year. Details of these samples, the results of the analyses and of action taken on unsatisfactory samples are contained on pages 70-74 of this Report.

FOOD COMPLAINTS.

There was a small increase in the number of complaints (73) lodged by members of the public relating to foodstuffs purchased by them, following the substantial increase in 1964 (71 complaints as against 34 in 1963).

Legal proceedings were taken in respect of fourteen of the complaints, resulting in fourteen convictions with fines totalling £93. 0. 0.

Details of the complaints and of the action in each case are set out on pages 74-78 of this Report.

MEAT INSPECTION.

There was a substantial reduction in the number of animals slaughtered at the Public Abattoir (29,132 as against 41,674 in 1964) and a slight increase in the number of pigs slaughtered at the Bacon Factory (24,009 as against 22,952 in 1964).

Details of the animals inspected and the amount of meat condemned as unfit for human consumption are shown in the following tables.

(1) NUMBER OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AND INSPECTED.

Description	Public Slaughterhouse	Private Slaughterhouse	Total
Beasts	2,487	-	2,487
Calves	286	-	286
Pigs	6,903	24,009	30,912
Sheep and Lambs	19,456	-	19,456
	29,132	24,009	53,141

(2) AMOUNT IN LBS. CONDEMNED AS UNFIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION.

Description	Public Slaughterhouse	Private Slaughterhouse	Private Premises	Total
Beef and Veal	28,629	-	4,456	33,085
Pork	3,018	13,893	9,280	26,191
Mutton and Lamb	4,196	-	1,392	5,588
	35,843	13,893	15,128	64,864

(3) ENTIRE CARCASSES CONDEMNED.

Reason	Beasts	Calves	Pigs	Sheep & Lambs	Total
Oedema	11	1	8	17	37
Septicaemia	3	4	7	3	17
Pathological emaciation	2	-	6	16	24
Fever	4	1	-	5	10
Bruising	1	-	1	2	4
Pyæmia	1	1	6	3	11
Swine Erysipelas	-	-	1	-	1
Toxaemia	-	-	1	-	1
Septic Pneumonia	-	-	4	1	5
Generalised T.B.	-	-	1	-	1
Multiple Tumours	1	-	-	-	1
Malignant Tumours) with Secondary Growths)	-	-	-	1	1
Jaundice	-	-	1	-	1
Moribund	-	-	-	1	1
Joint Ill	-	1	-	-	1
Uraemia	-	1	-	-	1
Septic Peritonitis	1	-	3	-	4
Immaturity	-	1	-	-	1
Total -	24	10	39	49	122

(4) CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Beasts	Calves	Pigs	Sheep & Lambs	Goats	Horses
Number killed	2,487	286	30,912	19,456	-	-
Number inspected	2,487	286	30,912	19,456	-	-
<u>All diseases (except tuberculosis and Cysticercosis). Whole carcasses condemned.</u>	24	11	38	51	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	923	8	5,104	1,557	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis	38.48	6.64	16.67	8.26	-	-
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	1	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	2	-	119	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	0.08	0.00	0.38	0.00	-	-
<u>Cysticercosis only</u>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

In the case of whole carcasses, the diseases or conditions giving rise to the necessity for condemnation are shown.

The Department co-operated with the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food in its survey on the incidence of Lympho-Sarcoma in cattle in connection with its possible association with leukaemia in man.

There was one suspected case of Anthrax in a beast at the Cattle Market and the statutory precautions were taken in co-operation with the Ministry. The disease was not confirmed.

OTHER FOOD CONDEMNED.

In addition to the meat condemned at the Public Abattoir and the Bacon Factory,

the undermentioned foods were also found to be unfit for human consumption and were destroyed by the Local Authority.

Description	Amount in lbs. condemned due to		Refridgeration Breakdown	
	Blown or Damaged Goods	Decomposition		
Fish	-	950	-	Private
* Other Foods	10,889	5,162	1,410	"
Tinned Foods	36,401	-	-	"
	47,290	6,112	1,410	

* Includes a considerable quantity of foodstuffs condemned as a result of fire damage at a wholesalers premises.

MILK.

There are 25 dairies (including one pasteurising plant) registered under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1959.

344 Formal and Informal samples were taken for the purpose of chemical analysis and 5 were found not to satisfy the standard set by the Sale of Milk Regulations. The action taken is indicated on pages 70-74.

206 samples were taken for bacteriological examination and 193 conformed with the requirements of the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1960. Seven failed one of the two tests to which they were submitted and six failed the one prescribed test to which they were submitted.

ICE CREAM.

There are 360 ice cream premises in the Borough (6 manufacturers/retailers and 354 retailers).

35 samples were taken for the purposes of the Food Standards (Ice Cream) Regulations 1959, all of which were satisfactory.

67 samples were taken for bacteriological examination for the purposes of the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations. The results were as follows:-

Grade I	Grade II	Grade III	Grade IV
46	6	4	11

In the case of samples in Grades III and IV the conditions of manufacture and storage were investigated and follow-up samples proved satisfactory.

As the result of inability to meet fully, statutory requirements at their premises and frequent failure of their products to satisfy the highest bacteriological standard set in the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, the manufacturers of a well-known brand of soft ice cream decided to close their existing depot in the Borough and to acquire and re-equip more suitable premises.

Discussions were still in progress with the firm at the end of the year regarding the new premises.

RODENT CONTROL - SURFACE.

The following extracts from Form PDP/65 as supplied to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food summarises the work carried out under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

		TYPE OF PROPERTY				(5) Agricultural
		Non-Agricultural				
		(1) L.A.	(2) Dwelling Houses (incl. Council Houses)	(3) All other (inc. Business Premises)	(4) Total of Cols (1) (2) & (3)	
I	No. of properties in Authority's District	192	31,854	5,179	37,225	8
II	Total No. of <u>properties inspected</u> as a result of notification	33	619	217	869	-
	No. of such properties found to be infested by:-					
	Common Rat <u>Major</u>	-	11	-	11	-
	<u>Minor</u>	24	525	162	711	-
	Ship Rat <u>Major</u>	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>Minor</u>	-	-	-	-	-
	House mouse <u>Major</u>	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>Minor</u>	9	83	55	147	-
III	Total no. of <u>properties inspected</u> in the course of survey under the Act	-	1,258	444	1,702	-
	No. of such <u>properties</u> found to be infested by:-					
	Common Rat <u>Major</u>	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>Minor</u>	-	48	7	55	-
	Ship Rat <u>Major</u>	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>Minor</u>	-	-	-	-	-
	House Mouse <u>Major</u>	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>Minor</u>	-	-	-	-	-

continued/

		TYPE OF PROPERTY				(5) Agricultural	
		Non-Agricultural					
		(1) L.A.	(2) Dwelling Houses (incl. Council Houses)	(3) All Other (inc. Business Premises)	(4) Total of Cols (1) (2) & (3)		
IV	Total no. of <u>properties</u> <u>otherwise inspected</u> (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose)	-	6	-	6	-	
	No. of such properties found to be infested by:-						
	Common Rat <u>Major</u>	-	-	-	-	-	
	<u>Minor</u>	-	6	-	6	-	
	Ship Rat <u>Major</u>	-	-	-	-	-	
	<u>Minor</u>	-	-	-	-	-	
	House mouse <u>Major</u>	-	-	-	-	-	
	<u>Minor</u>	-	-	-	-	-	
	V	Total inspections carried out - incl. reinspections	428	2,074	790	4,681	-
		VI	No. of <u>infested properties</u> (in Sections II, III and IV) treated by the L.A.	33	673	224	930

Free treatments were carried out to eradicate the infestations in the 673 private dwellings affected.

Business firms whose premises were infested with rats or mice continued to avail themselves of the services of the department on a chargeable basis until 30th September when it was decided by the Council that from 1st October 1965, these services should also be free for business premises.

In the case of 34 premises, the drains were found to be defective and in many of these rats were found to be coming from the sewers. Appropriate action was taken to ensure that the necessary repairs to the drainage systems were carried out and future infestations from this source prevented.

233 dead rats were found in the course of the surface treatments carried out.

RODENT CONTROL IN SEWERS.

As indicated above surface infestation is closely linked with the rat population in the sewers and for this reason 1,029 of the manholes on the main sewerage system were baited with the following results:-

No. showing complete take:	67
No. showing partial take:	418
No. showing no take:	558

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

The variety of complaints of smoke nuisances is indicated by the following selection from those investigated during the year.

<i>Type of Premises.</i>	<i>Nature of complaint</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
(1) Garage adjacent to houses.	Smoke nuisance from heating stove.	Height of chimney increased.
(2) Laundry	Grit from solid fuel fired boiler.	More suitable coal used pending consideration of conversion to oil firing.
(3) Laundry	Acid Smuts from oil fired boiler.	Considerable improvement achieved by injection of dolomite dust into furnace following investigations with Oil Company Technicians.
(4) Scrap Metal Dealers' Yard	Smoke nuisance from Burning scrap.	Nuisance order made by Magistrates.
(5) Electricity Generating Station	Soot nuisance over wide area from pulverised fuel fired boilers.	Investigation proved cause due to human failure during boiler cleaning programme - immediately remedied.
(6) Scrap Metal Dealers Yard.	Dark smoke from crane.	Dealer warned.

NOTIFICATIONS OF NEW FURNACES -- Section 3, Clean Air Act, 1956.

These included two large industrial incinerators.

In addition three industrial boilers were converted to oil firing - from solid fuel and three heat treatment furnaces converted to oil fired operation from pulverised fuel firing. In the latter case the change resulted in the abatement of a serious nuisance to houses in the area.

NUISANCES FROM WORKS SCHEDULED UNDER THE ALKALI WORKS REGULATION ACT.

The fume arresting plant at the Aluminium Smelting Works was again out of action for a long period during the year with the consequent adverse effect on atmospheric conditions in the area. The District Alkali Inspector made every endeavour to ensure that the plant was repaired and brought back into action as soon as was practicable.

Breakdowns at the Spencer Steelworks giving rise to the discharge of iron oxide to atmosphere occurred for two comparatively short periods during the year and the effect on the area of the Borough was not severe.

DUST NUISANCE.

A very serious nuisance to many residents of the St. Julian's and Christchurch areas arose from the dust created during the initial stages of the construction of the Newport By - Pass Road forming part of the M.4. Motorway.

In spite of representations made to the Contractors little action was taken to abate the nuisance and the Health Committee authorised the service of statutory notices on the main contractors. As a result special water bowzers were obtained and continuous sprinkling operation was maintained during dry weather on this length of the road and conditions in the area much improved.

MEASUREMENT OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

The Tables set out below indicate the levels of pollution from smoke and sulphur dioxide in the different types of area in the Town, namely:-

Station 1 Hartridge School

Low Density residential area - Post War Development.

Section 2 Central Fire Station

Town Centre - subject to affect of high traffic density.

Section 3 Alexandra School

High Density Residential Area - Old Terraced Houses.

Comparison can also be made with previous years.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION - VOLUMETRIC ANALYSIS.

Concentration of Sulphur Dioxide in Microgrammes per cubic metre

MONTH	HARTRIDGE SCHOOL					C.F.S.				ALEXANDRA SCHOOL			
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1962	1963	1964	1965	1962	1963	1964	1965
January	97	90	145	67	91	111	197	74	87	-	221	97	79
February	103	78	124	53	68	-	139	76	83	-	209	91	82
March	72	76	66	65	104	-	146	90	92	-	129	114	113
April	40	62	54	71	67	-	60	96	75	-	58	99	77
May	49	45	21	28	48	-	44	62	58	-	41	58	74
June	37	37	19	23	23	49	43	36	40	59	40	52	52
July	35	28	12	47	30	50	38	55	41	59	37	63	45
August	21	29	18	32	25	40	35	43	44	52	44	44	42
September	34	33	33	36	31	59	47	49	52	68	53	45	51
October	61	94	38	49	46	88	57	68	56	112	59	55	55
November	84	101	43	65	75	176	62	73	79	161	81	77	74
December	84	95	74	73	59	160	90	93	73	174	124	112	78

Concentration of Smoke in Microgrammes per cubic metre

MONTH	HARTRIDGE SCHOOL					C.F.S.				ALEXANDRA SCHOOL			
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1962	1963	1964	1965	1962	1963	1964	1965
January	50	45	63	54	36	55	141	142	99	-	207	222	143
February	50	37	73	53	47	-	177	142	144	-	193	150	175
March	60	46	29	33	34	-	72	75	87	-	85	133	109
April	30	23	26	19	25	-	80	47	85	-	55	71	61
May	24	19	10	18	12	-	47	33	49	-	39	35	55
June	23	13	16	19	9	44	60	50	35	36	44	70	32
July	18	20	8	16	6.0	50	53	37	45	38	36	25	35
August	11	13	12	20	12	32	52	41	33	36	37	31	23
September	25	22	27	28	18	50	77	44	36	71	79	52	58
October	33	43	30	67	33	67	78	69	76	119	74	52	93
November	66	50	33	50	31	103	74	108	92	152	126	110	94
December	83	57	64	88	43	104	164	130	71	148	192	202	66

NOISE ABATEMENT.

The following are some of the sources of noise which were the subject of complaint and investigation during the year.

Crushers in a Scrap Metal Yard.
Motor Cycling on a Speedway.
Compressor in Light Engineering Factory.
Barking Dogs.
Parties held by Immigrant families.
Magnetic Grab and Crane in Scrap Metal Yard.
Amplified music from a club in a residential area.
Drilling Rigs and Compressors on a Re-development site in Town Centre.

In a number of the complaints the co-operation of the offenders resulted in considerable improvement and in others, solutions are still being sought.

The noise from the Drilling Rigs caused serious disturbance to office workers in the Town Centre and following representations to the Contractors drilling was suspended until a specially designed sound proofed Housing 16 ft. high had been constructed to enclose the Drill Rigs. This reduced the noise to a tolerable level.

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION WORK.

The following work was carried out during the year:-

	<i>General</i>	<i>Tuberculosis</i>	<i>Vermin</i>	<i>Total</i>
Premises treated	280	12	109	401
Rooms treated	477	20	367	864
Articles treated	1,711	106	1,764	3,581
Articles destroyed	18	-	-	18

SCRAP METAL DEALERS ACT. 1964.

Licences were issued to 22 Scrap Metal Dealers (including 6 itinerant collectors) operating in the Borough, in accordance with the procedure of this new Regulation.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.

There are no premises in the Borough where filling materials are manufactured and only one premises was using filling materials to make up new articles.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926.

During the year 15 samples of Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs (1 Formal and 14 Informal) were taken from wholesale and retail premises and submitted for analysis. All proved to be in accordance with statutory statements and the registers and other records kept on the premises were found to comply with the Act.

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT, 1935.

66 Licences were issued to occupiers of premises selling Part II Poisons. (4 new Licences and 62 Renewals.)

Periodical inspections were made to ensure that the provisions of the Act were observed.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951.

6 Premises (including one market stall) were licensed to keep pet animals, at the beginning of the year.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926.

55 visits were made to butchers, greengrocers, grocers, fishmongers, and other food premises to ensure the proper marking of imported meat, fresh apples, raw tomatoes, eggs in shell, dried eggs, currants, sultanas, raisins, oat products, honey, butter, dead poultry, bacon and ham.

Verbal warnings were given on a number of occasions to protect the consumer but no formal action proved necessary.

REGISTRATION OF HAIRDRESSERS.

The number of Hairdressers registered under Section 89 of the Newport Corporation Act, 1954 at the end of the year was:-

Ladies Hairdressers	115
Gentlemens Hairdressers	49

Periodical inspections were carried out to ensure that all these premises continued to satisfy the requirements of the Byelaws.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

By the end of the year, 1,220 premises had been registered and a total of 9,033 persons (3,392 males and 5,641 females) were employed in those premises, of these 2,801 were employed in offices and 6,232 in shops (including wholesale depots and warehouses, catering establishments, canteens and fuel storage depots).

Following the drive to ensure registration of affected premises, priority was given to systematic inspection of those premises in the town centre and where the requirements of the Act were not met, the person responsible was required by informal notice to carry out the necessary improvements, repairs or alterations or make the necessary additional facilities available to the employees.

Immediate attention was given to specific complaints from persons working on registered premises, although such complaints were few.

During the course of the year, 301 of the registered premises were the subject of general inspections and following those inspections it was necessary to serve 124 notices on owners and occupiers in respect of 551 various contraventions of the requirements of the Act and Regulations made thereunder..

The following table shows the total number of various individual contraventions included in the notices served.

<i>Section</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>No. of Contraventions</i>
4	Cleanliness	35
5	Overcrowding	3
6	(a) Temperature	17
	(b) Provision of thermometers	99
7	Ventilation	12
8	Lighting	37
9	Sanitary Conveniences	77
10	Washing Facilities	71
11	Drinking Water	1
12	Clothing Accommodation	10
13	Sitting Facilities - Shops	5
15	Eating Facilities	2
16	Floors, Passages, Stairs	67
17	Fencing of dangerous machinery	9
24	First Aid Box	75
	Abstract of Act - display of	31
		<hr/> 551

Nineteen accidents were reported and investigated. None was fatal and in no case was it necessary to recommend prosecution of employers for failure to comply with the requirements of the Act.

A sample survey of lighting conditions in offices and shops was carried out in the last three months of the year at the request of the Ministry of Labour. The lighting in 30% of the offices was considered to be unsatisfactory (below 20 lumens per sq. ft.) compared with only 16% of the sales areas in shops.

I take this opportunity of thanking the Public Health Inspectors and other members of the staff for their valuable assistance and co-operation throughout the year.

R.G. COSLETT,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

ANNUAL REPORT BY THE PUBLIC ANALYST

During the year under review there was less actual legislation than in former years, but various reports were published which are very important and are mentioned here.

The question of toxicity testing is more to the forefront than previously and continual review of the toxicity of food additives such as colours, flavours, solvents for flavourings as well as pesticide residues have been studied and referred to the appropriate sub-committee of the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. Resulting from this and similar related studies the Food Standards Committee issued a report in August 1965 reviewing the position on flavouring agents and sixteen substances were recommended for prohibition of use.

A code of practice for Canned Fruits and Vegetables which defines composition of sugar syrup, the filled weight of the named product and other requirements were issued.

A code of practice on Canned Beans in Tomato Sauce dealing with composition was also issued.

Finally, in November 1965 the Food Standards Committee published a report on Fish and Meat Pastes. The recommendations made include the requirement that both Fish and

Meat pastes should contain at least 70% of the meat or fish. Potted Meats and Fish should contain at least 95% of the named meat or fish, whilst Dressed Crab should also contain at least 95% of the named fish. Butter may be used in certain products to the extent of at least 6%.

The above work is of great importance and will impose even more work on the laboratory when it is implemented, especially as imported foods enter the Country and may be submitted from the Port Health Authority.

A total of 562 samples was received during the year, made up of 237 formal and 325 informal samples, which is an increase of 22 samples compared with 1964.

349 samples of milk were taken, and the average composition was satisfactory with the following results:-

3.79% FAT	8.94% SOLIDS NOT FAT	12.73% TOTAL SOLIDS
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Ten samples of Milk infringed either the Foods & Drugs Act or the Milk & Dairies Regulations, and appropriate action was taken. Summarized details are:-

- 3 samples deficient in fat.
- 1 sample containing added water.
- 1 sample of Milk in a carton was becoming sour and in my opinion was unsaleable.
- 1 sample contained dirt.
- 1 sample contained sand and concrete.
- 1 sample contained dried heated milk solids.
- 1 sample contained the stem and leaf of a plant.
- 1 sample contained cardboard from a toy pistol cap box.

DAIRY PRODUCTS INCLUDING ICE CREAM, ICE LOLLIES, etc.

Fifty-one samples of ice cream, margarine, butter, cream, cheese, yoghurt, evaporated milk, etc., were received during the year, and these were satisfactory except for a sample of ice lolly which contained excessive saccharin, and enquiry showed that this arose from an error during manufacture. A sample of evaporated milk was sour in the can - a technical condition known as "flat sour" and which can only be discerned when the can is opened.

MEAT AND FISH PRODUCTS AND PASTES.

Forty-four samples of canned meats, sausages, pies and canned fish products were examined. Eighteen samples were adulterated or unfit for consumption, the remaining twenty-six samples were genuine. Details of the unfit samples are as follows:-

- 2 mouldy Pork Pies.
- 1 mouldy Pork Roll.
- 1 mouldy Corned Beef.
- 1 mouldy Meat Pasty
- 1 mouldy Steak and Kidney Pie.
- 4 samples of Corned Beef showed metallic contamination.

- 1 sample of Cornish Pasty contained a piece of wire.
- 1 sample of Corned Beef was decomposing because of a puncture hole.
- 1 sample of Chopped Ham was decomposing because of a puncture hole.
- 1 sample of Pork Luncheon Meat contained a piece of solder.
- 1 Meat Pasty contained a piece of china.
- 1 sample of Canned Pork Shoulder was decomposing.
- 1 sample of Pork Chipolata Sausage contained a fly larva.
- 1 sample of Beef Broth contained gristle which was thought by the complainant to be worms.

WINES, SPIRITS AND SOFT DRINK PREPARATIONS.

37 samples of spirits, beers, wines and soft drinks were examined and all were satisfactory.

CEREAL AND FARINACEOUS PRODUCTS.

Thirty samples of bread and flour confectionery were received and eighteen samples were genuine. The adulterated samples are classified as follows:-

(a) Mould	1 sample of bread.
(b) Fly or other insects.	3 samples.
(c) Cotton or other similar material.	4 samples.
(d) Rodent droppings.	1 sample.
(e) Solder.	1 sample.
(f) Piece of iron.	1 sample.
(g) Moisture contamination leading to discoloration.	1 sample.

JAMS, PRESERVES, TABLE JELLIES, ETC.

8 samples were received and all conformed with the various standards of quality and purity.

SALAD CREAM, SPICES, SAUCES AND VINEGAR.

Sixteen samples were received and only two were considered to be adulterated. One sample which was considered to be irregular was of vanilla flavouring which contained Tonka Bean extract (which will soon be prohibited), and one was a sample of pickled eggs containing no caramel in the pickling liquid although this was declared to be present.

DRUGS.

Five samples were submitted and all conformed with labelling requirements or to the requirements of the British Pharmacopoeia.

SWEETS.

Seven samples were received and all were of satisfactory quality.

MISCELLANEOUS SAMPLES.

15 unclassified samples were submitted including dried fruit, spanish apricots, plastic products, soups, walnuts, mashed potato powder etc. These were all satisfactory, except the mashed potato powder which contained excessive preservative. The apricots and a sample of leaves and fruit from a garden were free from pesticide residues whilst two samples of plastic toys were examined for metals which might be extracted from the colours used. The test was negative.

A sample of a plastic teething ring was considered to be dangerous as it contained dried peas or beans which could enter an infants throat should the ring be broken.

ADULTERATION.

The various adulterated samples have been dealt with under the various commodity headings, but the total of adulterated samples was 44 or 7.8%, which is a slight fall of 0.5% compared with 1964.

Consumers were still suspicious of contamination of foods and hence, correctly, wanted to know why various substances were present in the foodstuffs purchased by them.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT.

During the year a total of 15 samples were submitted to me in my capacity as Official Agricultural Analyst to the Borough. Eight samples were Fertilisers and seven were Feeding Stuffs and all samples were genuine.

WATER EXAMINATION.

Chemical and bacteriological examinations are regularly made on the sources of water supplied to the Borough and a satisfactory standard of purity is maintained.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

Close liaison continues with the Borough Engineer and hundreds of tests have been made in connection with the river surveys which are being made on the state of the River Usk and the main drainage scheme associated with this.

RADIOACTIVITY.

The monitoring scheme for testing the atmosphere, operated in association with other neighbouring Local Authorities has continued and the atmospheric radioactivity has been maintained at a satisfactory low level.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

The Central Electricity Generating Board having discontinued their survey the results obtained on the Lead Peroxide Candles for Sulphur Dioxide have also ceased and the former Table II of my report disappears, whilst Table I which follows is somewhat shorter as few sites are in use.

TABLE I

Deposit Gauge Insoluble Solids in tons per square mile per month

		Monsanto N.E.	Monsanto S.W.	Hartridge Farm
January	...	12.39	7.94	6.24
February	...	0.37	10.47	3.46
March	...	16.20	13.70	9.57
April	...	-	-	6.21
May	...	11.49	15.01	7.45
June	...	15.90	15.41	7.28
July	...	21.34	24.60	9.09
August	...	11.05	11.48	6.18
September	...	37.18	52.24	8.49
October	...	15.03	12.33	6.24
November	...	14.10	18.25	9.50
December	...	-	-	6.38

As will be seen from the blank spaces in the foregoing Table some results were lost by contamination of the gauge.

The results follow a similar pattern to those of previous years, but it will be noted that serious heavy local pollution of an industrial nature did occur, although the Borough itself was unaffected.

In conclusion, I would like to take this opportunity of thanking the Medical Officer of Health, the Chief Public Health Inspector and their Staffs, Mr. Cartwright the Borough Engineer and his Staff for valuable co-operation throughout the year.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

G. V. JAMES.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

To my staff I extend my sincere thanks for their efforts in the past. All members whether administrative, professional, technical or clerical have given excellent service often under difficulties caused by pressure of work and shortage of staff.

Also I wish to thank members of the Health Committee for the encouragement and support which they are ever ready to give.

I very much appreciate the co-operation received from Dr. T.A. Brand, Consultant Paediatrician, Dr. R.D. Gray, Public Health Laboratory Service, and Dr. G.V. James, Public Analyst.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

W. B. CLARK,

Medical Officer of Health.

*Public Health Department,
Civic Centre,
Newport,
Mon.*

National Health Service Act 1946

LOCAL HEALTH STATISTICS FOR 1965

BIRTHS

A. BIRTHS

Actual number of births in the Authority's area during the year as notified under Section 203 of the Public Health Act, 1936, or Section 255 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, and the number as adjusted by any notifications transferred in or out of the area.

	Live Births	Stillbirths	Total Births
	Adjusted	Adjusted	Adjusted
1. Domiciliary	645	5	650
2. Institutional	1,289	22	1,311
3. Total	1,934	27	1,961

B. PREMATURE BIRTHS

Number of premature births (as adjusted by any notifications transferred in or out of the area).

Weight at Birth	Premature live births												Premature Stillbirths	
	Born in Hospital				Born at home or in a nursing home									
					Nursed entirely at home or in a nursing home				Transferred to hospital on or before the 28th day					
	Total Births	Died			Total Births	Died			Total Births	Died				Born
		Within 24 hrs. of Birth	In 1 & under 7 days	In 7 and under 28 days		Within 24 hrs. of birth	In 1 & under 7 days	In 7 & under 28 days.		Within 24 hrs. of birth	In 1 & under 7 days	In 7 & under 28 days	In hospital	At home or in a nursing home.
2lb.3oz or less	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1
Over 2lb.3oz. up to and including 3lb. 4 oz.	15	6	2	-	2	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	3	3
Over 3lb. 4oz. up to and including 4lb. 6 oz.	20	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	1
Over 4lb 6 oz. up to and including 4lb. 15oz.	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
Over 4lb. 15oz. up to and including 5lb. 8oz.	57	2	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	113	12	4	-	9	1	-	-	4	1	1	-	8	6

CLINIC SERVICES

A. ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CLINICS.

Number of women in attendance		Number of sessions held by				Total Number of sessions
For ante-natal examination	For post-natal examination	Medical Officers	Midwives	G.P.'s employed on a sessional basis *	Hospital Medical Staff	
681	-	446	292	-	-	738

* Does not include sessions held by general practitioners for their own patients.

B. ANTE-NATAL MOTHERCRAFT AND RELAXATION CLASSES.

Number of women who attended during the year	Institutional booked	-
	Domiciliary booked	167
	Total	167
Total number of attendances during the year
		334

C. CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

Number of children who attended during the year			Number of sessions held by				Total number of sessions	Number of children referred elsewhere +	Number of children on "at risk" register at end of year //
Born in 1965	Born in 1964	Born in 1960-1963	Medical Officers	Health Visitors	G.P.'s employed on a sessional basis	Hospital medical Staff			
2,070	1,828	1,511	546	642	-	-	1,188	72	1,294

* Does not include sessions held by general practitioners for their own patients.

+ Includes only children referred for special treatment or advice after a medical examination.

// Includes premature infants, cardiac cases, congenital abnormalities, etc.

D. PREMISES.

	Purpose built	Adapted	Occupied on a sessional basis	Total
Number of premises in use at end of year for services in A-C above	5	1	5	11

HEALTH VISITING, HOME NURSING AND HOME HELP

A. HEALTH VISITING.

Cases visited by health visitors	Number of cases
1. Children born in 1964	1,982
2. Children born in 1963	2,236
3. Children born in 1959-1962	6,607
4. Total number of children in lines 1 - 3	10,825
5. Persons aged 65 or over	376
6. Number included in line 5 who were visited at the special request of a G.P. or hospital	9
7. Mentally disordered persons	-
8. Number included in line 7 who were visited at the special request of a G.P. or hospital	-
9. Persons, excluding maternity cases discharged from hospital (other than mental hospitals)	15
10. Number included in line 9 who were visited at the special request of a G.P. or hospital	15
11. Number of tuberculous households visited	-
12. Number of households visited on account of other infectious diseases	242
13. Number of tuberculous households visited by tuberculosis visitors	667

If a case is appropriate to more than one line it is included in all appropriate lines.
In the case of tuberculous households or other infectious diseases, households only are counted.

No adult case was included unless some advice or service was given.

B. HOME NURSING.

1. Total number of persons nursed during the year	2,266
2. Number of persons who were under 5 at first visit in 1965	179
3. Number of persons who were aged 65 or over at first visit in 1965	980

C. HOME HELP SERVICE

	Home help to households for persons					
	Aged 65 or over on first visit in 1965	Aged under 65 on first visit in 1965				Total
		Chronic sick and tuberculous	Mentally disordered	Maternity	Others	
Number of cases	556	15	-	24	84	679

No case is counted more than once even if help ceased and recommenced during the year.

DAY NURSERIES, DAILY MINDERS AND REGISTERED NURSING HOMES

A. DAY NURSERIES.

	Number at end of year	Number of approved places	Average daily attendance
Nurseries maintained by the Authority or by voluntary organisations under Sect. 22 of N.H.S. Act, 1946.	-	-	-

B. DAILY MINDERS AND REGISTERED NURSERIES.

	Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948		National Health Service Act, 1946 - Section 22	
	Premises registered at end of year		Daily minders registered at end of year	Daily minders receiving fees from the Authority at end of year
	Factory	Other Nurseries		
Number	-	6	1	-
Number of places and number of children minded at end of year	-	130		-

C. REGISTRATION OF NURSING HOMES UNDER SECTIONS 187 TO 194 OF PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936 AND SECTIONS 240 TO 249 OF PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1936.

	Number of Homes	Number of beds provided		
		Maternity	Other	Total
Homes first registered during the year	-	-	-	-
Homes whose registrations were withdrawn during the year	-	-	-	-

/continued.

	Number of Homes	Number of beds provided		
		Maternity	Other	Total
Homes on Register at end of year	4	13	66	79

MOTHER AND BABY HOMES

A.

Name and address of home	Provided by
The Shelter, 43, York Place, Newport, Mon.	Monmouth Diocesan Council for Moral Welfare Work.

B.

	Number of cases admitted during year	Number of beds at end of year	Average duration of stay (days)
1. Ante-natal	-	-	-
2. Post-natal	-	-	-
3. Shelter	26	6	84
4. Total	26	6	84

5. Number of cots	* 1	6. Number of cases included above for which Authority accepted financial responsibility
-------------------	-----	---

* Only 1 Cot in use at any one time.

C.

Information required if the home is a maternity home			
1. Number of deliveries during the year	(a)	Attended solely by midwife	-
	(b)	Doctor present at some time during labour	-
2. Number of	(a)	Labour beds	-
	(b)	Lying in beds	-
3. Number of cases of	(a)	Puerperal pyrexia	-
	(b)	Pemphigus neonatorum	-
	(c)	Ophthalmic neonatorum	-
4. Number of maternal deaths in the home			-
5. Number of stillbirths in the home			-
6. Number of infant deaths in the home			-

- A. Number of cases for which the Authority accepted financial responsibility but which were sent to homes outside the area ... 13

MEDICAL STAFF ENGAGED ON MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1964

A. SALARIED MEDICAL STAFF (engaged on maternity and child Welfare work)

	Description of Post	Number employed	
		Whole-time	Part-time
1	Medical Officer of Health	-	1
2	Deputy Medical Officer of Health	-	1
3	Assistant Medical Officers of Health	-	5

B. USE OF PREMISES BY GENERAL PRACTITIONERS.

Number of general practitioners who used L.H.A. premises during the year for sessions reserved for patients on their list.	
For ante-natal or post-natal sessions	For child Welfare Sessions
-	-

DENTAL SERVICES FOR EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS AND CHILDREN

A. DENTAL TREATMENT - NUMBER OF CASES

		Number of persons examined during the year	Number of persons who commenced treatment during the year	Number of courses of treatment completed during the year *
1	Expectant and nursing mothers	243	207	44
2	Children aged under 5 and not eligible for school dental service	511	346	119

* If a patient has more than one course of treatment during the year, each course is counted.

B. DENTAL TREATMENT PROVIDED

	Scalings and gum Treatment	Fill- ings	Silver nitrate Treatment	Crowns and Inlays	Extrac- tions	General Anaes- thetics	Dentures Provided		Radio- graphs
							Full Upper or Lower	Partial upper or lower	
Expectant & Nursing Mothers	8	50	1	-	473	98	28	38	4
Children aged under 5 years & not elig- ible for school den- tal service	2	154	20	-	553	371	-	-	-

Note - Figures refer to number of treatments and not to number of persons.

C. NUMBER OF PREMISES AND SESSIONS.

1	Number of dental treatment centres in use at end of year of services shown in Part B above ...	2
2	Number of dental officer sessions (i.e. equivalent complete half days) devoted to maternity and child welfare patients during the year ...	116

STAFF RETURN (OTHER THAN MEDICAL AND DENTAL) AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1965

A. HEALTH AND TUBERCULOSIS VISITING, MIDWIFERY, HOME NURSING AND CLINIC STAFF.

		Number of whole- time staff	Number of part- time staff	Whole-time equivalent of second column	Immediate Vacancies
1	Total Staff	30	53	37.3	3
2	Administrative and supervisory	1	3	1.5	-
3	Health Visitors	-	32	22.9	.5
4	Tuberculosis Visitors Solely on tuberculosis visiting	1	-	-	-
5	Home nurses	12	16	10.9	.5
6	Midwives	16 *	-	-	2
7	Other S.R.N.	-	-	-	-
8	Other S.E.N.	-	-	-	-
9	Auxiliary Staff	-	5	2.0	-

* Includes two non-medical supervisors of midwives who are also practising midwives.

B. SCHOOL NURSING

1	Number of staff included in Part A who also undertake school nursing duties	32
2	Total whole-time equivalent of school nursing duties undertaken by these staff	7.6

C. NURSERY STAFF.

	Nursery Supervisors	Matrons		Matrons		Staff Nursery Nurses			Other Staff (excluding domestics)		
		S.R.N. R.S.C.N. or R.F.N.	Others	S.R.N. R.S.C.N. or R.F.N.	Oth- ers	S.R.N. R.S.C.N. or R.F.N.	S.E.N.	Nurs- ery Nurses	Warders	Nursery Students	Others
Number in Post	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Immediate Vacancies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

D. HEALTH VISITORS AND TUBERCULOSIS VISITORS.

1	Number of group advisors			-
2	Number of Health Visitor tutors			-
3	Number of qualified staff engaged solely on tuberculosis visiting	(a)	Qualified health visitors	-
		(b)	Qualified tuberculosis visitors only	1
4	Number of health visitors and tuberculosis visitors acting under dispensation	(a)	Engaged solely on tuberculosis visiting	-
		(b)	Others	

E. HOME NURSES.

1	Number of S.R.Ns., R.S.C.Ns. and R.F.Ns. not employed solely on administrative and supervisory duties	(a)	Male	-
		(b)	Female	26
2	Number of state enrolled nurses			2
3	Number of nurses who have completed a course of district nursing			5
4	Number of student district nurses			-

F. SUPERVISORY STAFF.

1	Is a chief or superintendent nursing officer employed for all nursing services	NO
2	Number of non-medical supervisors of midwives employed	2
3	Number of superintendent health visitors employed	1
4	Number of home nursing superintendents employed	1
5	If any staff are engaged on a combination of the above duties specify	NONE

G. HOME HELP

1	Number of home help organizers and assistant organizers	(a)	Whole-time	1
		(b)	Part-time	-
		(c)	Whole-time equivalent of (b)	-
2	Number of home helps	(a)	Whole-time	2
		(b)	Part-time	156
		(c)	Whole-time equivalent of (b)	79

H. CARE OF ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN (Circular 2866)

1	Qualification of field worker if employed	Not employed
2	If a field worker is not employed what arrangements are made for this work to be undertaken	Carried out by the Children's Officer

MIDWIFERY STAFF RETURN AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1965

A. DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY.

Employed by	Administrative and Supervisory staff			Domiciliary midwives		
	Wholetime	Part-time	Wholetime equivalent of Part-time	Whole time	Part-time	Wholetime equivalent
1 The Authority	-	2	1	16 *	-	-
2 Voluntary Organisations Acting as agents for the Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 H.M.C. or B.G.	-	-	-	-	-	-

* Includes the 2 Non Medical Supervisors

4 Number of midwives approved as teachers included in lines 1 - 3 above	7
---	---

B. OTHER MIDWIVES (Not included in A)

1 Number practising in Authority's area (excluding those in N.H.S. hospitals)	5
---	---

C. PUPIL MIDWIVES.

1 Number of pupils who have completed district training in the area during the year as part of a Part II Midwifery course	Wholly on the district	-
	Partly on the district	17
2 Number in training at end of year	Wholly on the district	-
	Partly on the district	6

D. DELIVERIES ATTENDED BY DOMICILIARY MIDWIVES DURING 1965

Number of domiciliary confinements attended by midwives under N.H.S. arrangements.			Number of cases delivered in hospitals and other institutions but discharged and attended by domiciliary midwives before 10th day
Doctor not booked	Doctor booked	Total	
8	739	747	1,034

This table relates to women delivered, and not, in the case of multiple births, to infants.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946, AND MENTAL HEALTH ACT, 1959

MENTAL HEALTH STATISTICS FOR 1965

	Mentally ill				Psychopathic				Subnormal				Severely Subnormal				Total subnormal and severely subnormal		Grand Total of Cols (1)-(16)
	Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16 ¹ 16 and over				Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16	16 and over	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
1, Number of patients under L.H.A. care at 31.12.64 (See note 2)																			
(a) Total number	-	-	113	210	-	-	-	-	2	-	90	90	39	22	96	103	63	379	765
(b) Attending day training Centre	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	26	15	16	17	41	43	88
Awaiting entry thereto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Resident in residential training course	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Awaiting residence therein	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(d) Receiving home training	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Awaiting home training	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(e) Resident in L.A. home/Hostel	-	-	5	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	3	-	23
Awaiting residence in L.A. home/hostel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Resident at L.A. expense other residential homes/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Resident at L.A. expense by boarding out in private households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(f) Receiving home visits and not included under (b) to (e)																			
(i) Suitable to attend a training centre.	-	-	10	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	6	-	-	-	-	-	15	31
(ii) Others	-	-	97	186	-	-	-	-	2	-	77	78	11	6	80	86	19	1	
2. Number of children under age 16 attending day or residential training centres who have not been included in item 2 because they do not come within the categories covered in columns (1) to (16)																	M		F

NOTE: FIGURES REFER TO THE AUTHORITIES OWN PATIENTS ONLY, INCLUDING THOSE ATTENDING A CENTRE BELONGING TO ANOTHER AUTHORITY.

As it is possible for patients to be included in more than one of the categories listed Item 2(a) may not be a total of Items 2(b) to (f), but is intended to be the total number of patients under care at the end of the year. Patients receiving or awaiting voluntary services are included. Item 2(e) does not include patients already included in Item 2(c).

NUMBER OF PATIENTS AWAITING ENTRY TO HOSPITAL: OR ADMITTED FOR TEMPORARY RESIDENTIAL CARE DURING 1965

	Mentally ill					Psychopathic				Subnormal				Severely Subnormal				Total subnormal and severely subnormal		Grand Total of Cols (1)-(16)
	Under age 16		16 and over		Under	age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16	16 and over	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)		
1. Number of patients in L.H.A. area on waiting list for admission to hospital at 31.12.65																				
(a) In urgent need of hospital care	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
(b) Not in urgent need of hospital care	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	-	2	1	-	4	4	
(c) Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	
2. Number of admissions for temporary residential care (e.g. to relieve the family)																				
(a) to N.H.S. hospitals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(b) To L.A. residential accommodation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	5	-	5	
(c) Elsewhere	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(d) Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	5	-	5	

NOTE: PERSONS SHOWN IN ITEM 1 ABOVE ARE ALSO INCLUDED IN THE FIGURES OF PATIENTS UNDER L.H.A. CARE IN ITEM 2 OF PART 1 OF THIS FORM.

NUMBER OF PATIENTS REFERRED TO LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY DURING YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1965

Referred by	Mentally ill				Psychopathic				Subnormal				Severely subnormal				Total subnormal and severely subnormal		Grand Total of Cols (1)-(16)
	Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16	16 and over	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	(17)	(18)	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)			
(a) General practioners	1	-	13	35	-	-	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56
(b) Hospitals, on discharge from in-patient treatment	-	-	26	89	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	121
(c) Hospitals, after or during out-patient or day treatment	-	-	10	20	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31
(d) Local education authorities	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5
(e) Police and courts	-	-	16	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
(f) Other sources	-	-	31	32	-	-	2	-	1	-	5	4	-	-	-	-	1	9	75
(g) Total	1	-	98	185	-	-	6	5	1	-	10	5	-	-	-	-	1	15	311

NOTE: ONLY ONE REFERRAL SHOULD BE RECORDED FOR ONE PATIENT UNLESS THE LOCAL AUTHORITY CEASED TO PROVIDE SERVICES AFTER ONE REFERRAL AND BEFORE THE NEXT

General Note: The four classifications of mental category are not mutually exclusive, and patients with a dual classification are recorded as follows:-

- Mental illness of a degree which would justify detention (whether or not the patient is in fact detained) combined with other condition - allocated to mental illness.
- Mental subnormality or severe subnormality combined with psychopathic disorder - allocated to mental subnormality or severed subnormality.
- Mental illness of a degree not justifying detention combined with psychopathic disorder and/or mental subnormality - allocated to either mental illness or mental subnormality or to psychopathic disorder according to the type of hospital in which treatment has been given, or according to the major disorder.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT 1946
MENTAL HEALTH STATISTICS FOR 1964
PREMISES PROVIDED AT 31st DECEMBER, 1964

Age group provided for	Mental category provided for	Day training Centres Including Special Care Units			Residential training Centres		Social Clubs or centres		Homes or Hostels	
		Number of centres	Number of places		Number of centres	Number of places	Number of clubs or centres	Number of places	Number of homes or hostels	Number of places
			Jun-ior	Ad-ults						
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. Under 16	(a) Mentally ill				-	-	-	-	-	-
	(b) Mentally subnormal				-	-	-	-	1	8
2. 16 and over	(a) Mentally ill	1 + 1 *			-	-	1	40	4	20
	(b) Mentally subnormal			20	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Juniors and Adults	(a) Mentally ill				-	-	-	-	-	-
	(b) Mentally subnormal				-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Total	1 + 1*(2)	120 + 20 *		-	-	1	40	5	28

* Total 140

Special units included in 1-4 above providing for the severely subnormal with gross physical handicaps or gross behaviour difficulties	Units functioning as Group within Day Training Centres	Number of		Self contained units independent of Day Training Centres	(a) Number of	
		(a) Number of Units	(b) Number of places		Units	Number of places
		-	-		-	-

Mental Category - For the purposes of this table, the term "mentally subnormal" includes the severely subnormal. Where the mentally subnormal and mentally ill are provided for jointly, allocate to the major user. If special arrangements are made for the psychopathic, please add a special note.

6. Premises opened or closed since 31st December, 1964
(a) Opened - (a) 1 Group Home for ex Mental Hospital patients no longer in need of hospital treatment but having no homes of their own. (b) Home for Mentally Handicapped Children, 1 Crouch Close, Bettws, Residential places for 8 children opened 14th June, 1965. (c) Sheltered Workshop Industrial Day Training Centre for 20 subnormal adults opened 1st April, 1965.
(b) Closed - Nil.

7. Day training centres or special care units included in items 1-4 above which are not full-time or nearly so - Nil.

* Westfield School is a combined Nursery, Infants, Junior and Adult Training Centre for 120 places.

**NUMBER OF LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY STAFF IN CERTAIN CATEGORIES AT
31st DECEMBER, 1965**

NOTE (1) Officers engaged on a combination of duties listed in different sections of the form should be shown as part-time in each category concerned.

	Qualifications	In post at 31.12.65			Vacancies on Establishment at 31.12.65		
		Number of whole-time Officers	Part-time officers		Number of whole-time Officers	Part-time officers	
			Number	Whole-time equivalent		Number	Whole-time equivalent
(1) Organisers (Superintendents)	(a)	2	-	-			
	(b)	-	-	-			
(2) Supervisors							
(i) in charge of junior training centres	(a)	-	-	-			
	(b)	-	-	-			
(ii) in charge of adult training course	(a)	-	-	-			
	(b)	1	-	-			
(iii) in charge of joint or both junior and adult training centres	(a)	1	-	-			
	(b)	-	-	-			
(3) Assistant Supervisors (not including nursery attendants or domestic staff)							
(i) working primarily with children	(a)	1	-	-			
	(b)	3	-	-			
(ii) working primarily with adults	(a)	1	-	-			
	(b)	3	-	-			
(iii) other than (i) or (ii) above	(a)	-	-	-			
	(b)	-	-	-			
(4) Trainee Assistant Supervisors (not including nursery attendants or domestic staff)							
(i) working primarily with children		1*	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) working primarily with adults		-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) other than (i) or (ii) above		-	-	-	-	-	-
(5) Home Teachers							
(i) working with children only	(a)	-	-	-			
	(b)	-	-	-			
(ii) working with adults only	(a)	-	-	-			
	(b)	-	-	-			
(iii) other than (i) or (ii) above	(a)	-	-	-			
	(b)	-	-	-			

NOTE (2) Qualifications - training centre staff:

(a) Staff holding the Diploma of the National Association for Mental Health or qualification deemed equivalent.

(b) Other staff in this grade

* Supernumary to Establishment.

	Qualifications	In post at 31.12.65			Vacancies in establishment at 31.12.65		
		Number of whole-time officers	Number	Part-time officers Whole-time equivalent	Number of whole-time officers	Number	Part-time officers Whole-time equivalent
SECTION B - STAFF IN HOMES/HOSTELS							
(1) Wardens	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(2) Others (excluding domestic staff)	Nil	2	-	-	-	-	-
SECTION C - MENTAL HEALTH SOCIAL WORKERS							
(1) Senior posts including all officers having supervisory or other special responsibilities	(a)	-	-	-			
	(b)	-	-	-			
	(c)	-	-	-			
	(d)	-	-	-			
(2) Social Workers, excluding officers included in (1) above	(a)	-	-	-			
	(b)	-	-	-			
	(c)	2	-	-			
	(d)	3	-	-			
(3) Trainee Social Workers	(i)	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(ii)	-	-	-	-	-	-

NOTE (3) Welfare Assistants should not be shown except at C(3)(ii).

(4) Qualifications - mental health social workers:

(a) Staff with the following qualifications:-

1. * Certificate in Mental Health. (Psychiatric Social Workers)
2. * Certificate in Applied Social Studies (courses in generic casework)
3. * Certificate in Medical Social Work
4. Certificate of the Institute of Medical Social Workers.

* University course.

(b) Staff with the certificate in Social Work of the Council for Training in Social Work.

(c) Staff with basic qualification only, viz:- University degree, diploma or certificate in social science.

(d) Other staff (i.e. those not included in (a) to (c).

(5) Trainee Social Workers.

The officers to be included at C(3) should be those who are training or designated for training for one of the qualifications mentioned at (a) and (b) of Note (4).

(i) Social Workers already included at C(2) (c) or (d).

(ii) Welfare Assistants and any other mental health social workers.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT 1936. (sections 187 to 194)
MENTAL HEALTH ACT 1959. (section 15 (1))
RETURN OF MENTAL NURSING HOMES REGISTERED AT 31st DECEMBER, 1964

There were no Mental Nursing Homes registered within the authority's area as at 31st December, 1965.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT 1936 (sections 187 to 194)
MENTAL HEALTH ACT 1959 (section 15(1))
RETURN OF MENTAL NURSING HOMES AUTHORISED TO DETAIN PATIENTS

There are no Mental Nursing Homes authorised to detain patients within the authority's area.
